

Profluvia Ventris: *Anthony Folborn*

OR

The Nature and Causes of **LOOSENESSES**

Plainly Discovered,

Their Symptoms and Sorts evidently settled, the Maxims for Curing 'em fully demonstrated: and all illustrated with the most remarkable Methods and Medicines of all Ages; and with some Practical Observations concluding every Sort.

By W. Cockburn M. D. Late Physician
of his Majesty's Fleet, F. R. S. and
of the College of Physicians, London

*Sensus nostros non Patres, non Genui, non Nutriti, non Magister,
non Poeta, non Scena depravat; non Multitudinis
consensus abducit à Vero. Animis omnes tenduntur
Insidia. Cic.* 461300

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Propria Veritas:

OR

The Public and
LONDON

This is humbly presented to
-his Exalted High Secretary
of the Admiralty by
W. C. C. C.

Invicto Principi

GULIELMO III.

*Britan. Hiberniæ, &c. Regi Augustissimo;
Imperiô, Maximo; Exemplô, Majori:
Patriæ laborantis Vindici, liberatæ patri;
Imperii Britannici Patrono perpetuo,*

*Diatriben hanc, Classium ac Exerci-
tuum summum Columnen, Sacratam
voluit.*

Thalasso-Machaon tuus

Gulielmus Cockburnus.

THE PREFACE.

A Book, without a Letter to set forth its Pretences, is generally as indifferently received, as a Minister without his Credentials. So that Custom has obliged every Author to give some account of his Labour, before he can hope to engage any Body to try its Worth. The Wastefulness of time in reading great many long Books, when only carried on by greater Expectations, may be the just Ground of this Exaction.

Yet, howsoever reasonable this may seem to be, it is a very great Hardship put upon some of the best Authors; who are commonly cast forward, in giving the greatest Character of their own Per-

The Practice.

formances: Tho' it be natural enough for every Man to speak well of himself.

Then since I cannot deny this Submission to the Humour of my Judges; I own, that I began this Treatise, because it was very much wanting, for the Honour of Physick, and the good of our Navy, and Army; that the Occasions of *Europe* seem to assemble. How far I have succeeded in both my Aims, the Book itself must answer.

I have taken all the care I can that it may: For I have no design to displease any, nor any hope to please all. But that I may stick fast to Truth, I have avoided all the Dreams of *Hypotheses*, the Cant of *Acid* and *Alkali*; and rather would turn my reasoning on *Anatomical*, *Chymical*, and *Mechanical* Facts, in imitation of the happy Progress that has been made in those Methods, by *Reuell. Bellin.* and the great *Orme* in
me

The Preface.

ment and Improver of our Northern Physick, the learned Dr. Pitcairn. Upon this occasion, the most of my arguments suppose the Doctrin of Secretions very much; but especially, as it has been demonstrated by the mentioned learned Men, and in some hints of mine in a former Book.

But howsoever I may have failed in my reasoning in this way, or howsoever ridiculous, it may be reputed to reason in Physick at all. Yet; the method I have confin'd my self to, has brought together a far greater number of, and those more proper Appearances, than perhaps can be shown in any one Author besides; and all of 'em collected out of the Richest stores of Ancient and Modern Observation, and with all the Judgment I am capable of, after the repeated Experience I have had in the cure of those Distempers.

Neither have I been defective in bringing together the general Maxims

The Preface.

Maxims, as well as the most particular Methods and Med'cins, for the cure of those Diseases.

As for the Histories I have noted, they are not a few of a great many more that have been unsuccessful: but they are a few of infinite Numbers that my greatest Enemies are not able to prove so.

a fle After all this, I may seem not to apprehend disgusting Reader with so useful things, and that he does not lose his time in perusing this Treatise. There can be no ground of quarrel, nor *risque* of reputation, where all good Men are honourably spoke of, and things treated of freely: unless the doing of this so candidly be Quarrels of themselves. I should think otherwise; but a great Comedian, who studied Mens Morals, and represented them justly, assures me, that *Veritas Odium parit*. Tho', at the worst, I shall be sure to please the better part of Mankind, which is a sufficient Return to all my Labour.

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A TREATISE OF LOOSENESSES

Wherein are, &c.

The Necessity of this Work.

IF we consider the great Destruction of Men that has always been occasion'd by this Disease, and how uncontrollably it lays waste in Camps, and Navies; we may say that it often determines the fate of Armies, as also of Countries whose security they maintain. But it is not only a Violent Tyrant, but it has kept it self very hid and untouch'd from the diligent applications and enquiries of Men. We may say, that they have laid out for it in so many parties, that they have no appearance of any force to encounter it. They have found so vast a variety in its Constitution; they have used so different methods to stop its Career, that neither the nature of the Disease, nor any Rule for curing it have been sufficiently settled.

B

ted.

tled. For my own part, it is granted by every Body, but some Physicians, who will never allow it while I live, that I have fallen upon the most certain method of Curing all the sorts of this Disease, and indeed no Fact can be better evinc'd: What I in this work aim at, is to give a better account of its Nature, and the Maxims of Curing it than ever I think was done before; and upon such Principles, and in such a manner, that even known Med'cins may be used with far greater success, and the probability of Med'cins that are pretended may be determin'd, without trusting altogether to the Integrity of them that offer 'em; whereby Mankind are always impos'd upon without any possibility of helping it, while they are unable to fix any certain Rule. It is most surprising to find some Men so Bold as to say this or that Med'cin is good, useful or hurtful, when they never have tried it; nor have, I am sure, any Direction for their Guess.

*Ancient
and Modern
Physick
employed.*

In performing this, I shall equally do Justice to the sacred Ashes of our worthy Predecessors, and to the Experiments and Discoveries of those

of our own time; as much guarding against the Vanity of Philosophy and Hypotheses of their time, as the warm Imaginations of our own, being fully convinc'd of the mischief they have both done, when applied to Medicin and Curing Diseases. And since a Fact, which no body can sufficiently value, tho' a Veil has been maliciously cast over it, may as well be discovered in former Ages, as in our own; I will endeavour by *this* to arrive at that certainty and Rule, we so much want and seem to desire. And if their various Divisions of this Diseases have not a little contributed to this obscurity, the allowing of none but what are very Manifest, must be a great help, and be absolutely able to dispel this Confusion. And if different sorts of Med'cins, and almost opposit Methods have been found to succeed, we are so far from being left under any indifference in our Choice, that we are thereby taught to chuse properly and for the best service of our Neighbour. To pursue our design with the greatest brevity and clearness that may be, and to avoid Objections and

*A Suppo-
sition.*

Difficulties in treating of different Subjects: I shall suppose the constitution of the Stomack and Guts, where this scene is performed, to be every whit after the manner that *Anatomical* Observation informs us it is, *b. e.* that they have that make, are of that Figure, and that they have those Vessels and Position, that Inspection and Anatomy do reach. Moreover, that they are indu- ed with a Gentle and Vermicular motion, whereby the internal sur- faces of the Guts and Stomack are brought nearer to one another, and that, proportionably to their ap- proach and contiguity, whatsoever is contain'd in the cavity of these cy- lindrical tubes may be protruded, according to the Capacity of the con- tained matter to be moved, and the Direction of the Guts.

Another

*The Me-
thod of this
Investigati-
on.*

These things being premis'd; And since the Nature of any disease is best discovered by a plain History of Cir- cumstances, and of such things that have gon before, been along with, and that have followed upon it; I shall faithfully relate those appearances that constant observation, and that all Ages have found to be proper and

pe.

peculiar to that unnatural way that Men are affected, when they are said to be ill of a *Looseness*. And because the great design of this detail of the Symptoms of *Loosenesses* is to lead us into the necessary cause and the way of their being produc'd; 'tis certain that these Symptoms and Affections ought to be most singly proposed, and are not to suppose any of that *Sharpness, Indigestion, Corruption, Irritation, &c.* that are commonly alledg'd to be their cause: But whatsoever this may be, whatsoever ways and means may be employed to bring it about (all which are to be discovered as much as this Discourse will afterward allow of) we ought only to propose such as happen in all *Loosenesses*, and are evident to our senses, and by which we may be helpt forward to these necessary causes, which we want to know.

'Tis upon this account of Perspicuity and Order; that I shall, as much as is possible avoid, making any division of this Disease according to the common Practice, because that Method is apt to lead us into very great mistakes; for after many useless divisions, as will afterwards appear,

Why this Disease is not divided, as commonly.

they Subdivide one of the sort into infinite Parts, as a *Diarrhea Stomachica, Intestinalis, Cerebralis, Hepatica, &c.* which serve more to darken than to give us any light, in an Affair that is already so difficult and obscure. It is evident that, even, some of the primary divisions do rather depend and are founded upon a *Philosophical Hypothesis*, or a mistake in *Anatomy*, than that they proceed from true Observation. An instance of what I alledge shall be the *Fluxus Hepaticus*; which is more described and reason'd about, by supposing that the *Liver* is the *receptacle* of the *Chyle*, and the Storehouse of the Blood, and its Faculty of Good and Evil; by which it takes, rejects and affects after a Thousand ways, as Authors have pleas'd to fancy. 'Tis true, Anatomical Observations and purer Reasoning have undeceiv'd us of all these; yet so far has this Errour prevail'd in Practice, that this Division is kept up to this Day, tho' first founded on this manifest mistake.

And the
common
names re-
tain'd.

Yet, while I pursue a method that is grounded on plain and single Fact, and by that am rising to a greater height

height of more, and more certain knowledge, it must happen that I call these plain appearances by the Names given them by the Ancients; and it must be so, except I should presume to change the common and received way of naming things, without any pressing necessity. But this, I hope, will be thought no imperfection in my method; since I neither hint any Cause from them, to obtain an easier Proof; nor use them for any other end but to distinguish one thing from another.

The most obvious and evident *A Diar-*
appearances, which suppose no cause, *rhea.*
and are constant to every *Looseness*;
are thin Stools fill'd with Slime, Gall,
or other Humours; and it is call'd a
Diarrhea.

But if with these Stools that are *A Lien-*
thin and frequent, mixt, (as is said) *teria.*
or not, the Meat that we eat is cast
forth as it was swallowed, or every
little chang'd, it is call'd a *Lienteria.*

Yet, if all these Excrements are *A Calia-*
cast forth in an unusual consistence, *capassio.*
and in a shorter time; but not carry-
ing along with them indigested Food,
and instead of that are fill'd with
Chyle: It is said to be a *Caliaca*

Passio, sometimes they call it a *Lienteria Intestinorum*; which is a most improper name in this method, howsoever it may prove at another time.

A Dysenteria.

And if this frequent going to Stool does void thin and many Excrements fill'd with some or all of the fore-going appearances, and with them there is Blood; it may be call'd a *Dysenteria*. With all these there is most commonly Gripping and Pain; so that this cannot make any Pathognomonical, and distinguishing Sign of any, as many Authors do alledge, neither is there hitherto any thing found that can constitute any other sort, nor the *Fluxus Hepaticus* in particular.

Perhaps I might have noted that there may be a *Profluvium* simply, without any mixture of those things we find attending it, but only happening in the pure reverse of what

† 9. No. Hippocr. says, That the best Stools are those, that are soft and cohering, which usually happen in perfect health. But the quantity must bear some Proportion to the Meat that is eaten: For going to Stool after such a manner does sufficiently prove the good condition of the Lower Belly. But

8. prah.
ex Edit.D.
Vander
Lind.

But because a Looseness altogether in these Circumstances, is very seldom to be seen, I thought the nicety so great that it did not deserve a different Name; especially, since all other considerations about it may be discovered in Them.

Wherefore of that endless variety of Loosenesses, since those already nam'd are the number that can only be establish'd by Fact, and by the visible appearances that happen in every Looseness; and are always attending it: Let us proceed as far as Evidence and the Testimony of our Senses can lead us in the discovering of their Cause; and let us enquire, if there be more Facts to be found about our selves or our Patients, when They or We have had a Looseness, that have manifestly, and for the most part *preceeded* it; if any thing new has appear'd at *the* Time, and what we have observ'd to have *followed* upon *our* or *their* having such a Disease for some time. Whether there be any Singularity in the *foregoing, attending, and succeeding* Appearances proper to the several sorts of Loosenesses we have already discovered: And, by ranking them in their

*The next
step in this
enquiry.*

their genuine Order, to describe the whole Disease, that we may be the better able to attain to its Nature, and Cause. And therefore, our next step must be to rehearse those Symptoms and Appearances that precede, attend, and follow upon, first a *Diarrhea*, next a *Lienteria*, then the *Passio Caliac*, and the last of all a *Dysenteria*; which are all the sorts we have been hitherto able to find by obser-

Fore-going
Appearances.

To begin with the *Diarrhea*. The Appearances that precede a *Diarrhea* are *Rainy Weather*, and *Hipp. Aph. 16. Sect. 3.* says "That the Diseases that most commonly happen in *Rainy Weather* are long Feavers, Loosenesses, &c. and, *Aph. 21.* Besides the mentioned Diseases, in the *Summer* there are many *Tertian* and *Quartan Feavers*, *Vomitings* and *Loosenesses*. Meats that are not easily digested, and eating of too much *Fruit*, especially of that which is not ripe, *foggy Weather*, or *damp Air*, *cold Air*; a too strong Dose of a *purging Med'cin*; and *Hipp. says Aph. 32. Sect. 6.* That People who statter are apt to have tedious Loosenesses.

Those that attend it.

In the time of the great Evacuation

ion of Excrements, and in a smaller
 space of Time they are fill'd with
Slime, Bile, and other Humours;
 sometimes, the *Pulse* is *depress'd*;
 there is a *Feaverishness*; sometimes,
 the *Water* is of a *high* colour; but
 oftner *paler* than naturally, conside-
 ring the little quantity that is made;
 there is a *loss* of *Appetite*; and the
Excrements are sometimes *froathy*,
 and like *lees* of *Wine*, so that *Hipp.*
says, Aph. 30. Sect. 7. They that have
froathy Stools, when they are ill of a Di-
arrhaa, have this distuxion from the
Head.

There come after it a *Faintness*, The suc-
ceeding.
loss of *Flesh* and *Leanness*, *Cœliacal* symptoms,
 and *Lienterial Fluxes*; *Hipp. says,*
Aph. 23. Sect. 7. that after a sincere
looseness a Disenterie is bad, and Aph.
5. of the same Section says, that
upon a Diarrhaa comes a Dysenteria,
 and, besides them, every thing that suc-
 ceeds them, and *Death*.

There preceed a *Lienteria* The fore-
running Ap-
pearances of
a Lienteria.
 and foggy *Air*; a want of *Appetite*;
 defect of *Perspiration*; a pain in
 the *Stomach*; *Meats* hard to be di-
 gested; a custom to take or eat of
 those *Med'cins* or *Meats*, that are said
 to *Irritat, stimulat, or to purge*; a
 Di-

Diarrhea, and every thing that proceeds it.

There are
along with
it.

The Meat is voided without any great Change made upon it; a Pain and Sickness at Stomach; an Inclination to vomit; Vomiting, the taste of a purging Medicin; Thirst, and Thirst with an abundance of Spittle; bitterness in the Mouth; Feaverishness; sometimes, a difficulty of fetching Breath; a loss of Appetite; and a loss of Flesh.

Those af-
ter it.

There follow Fainting, a decay of Strength; Paleness, sometimes they are yellow; a *Dysenteric*; and after it has continu'd for some time, Death. But if it runs out to a longer time, there comes a Jaundice, Dropsy; and especially a *Tympanites*.

The Passio
Caliaca.

In the *Passio Caliacæ*, the foregoing and succeeding Appearances are almost the same as in the *Lienteria*. But the Symptoms that attend it are the Meat well enough digested; otherwise than in the *Lienteria*: Only, the Chyle is very easily distinguish'd among the Stools; insomuch that they appear Grey, notwithstanding that there is a proportionable secretion of Bile.

But

But before a Dysenterie may be observ'd hot or warm Air, according to Hippocrat. Aph. 16. Sect. 3. strong Lignors; catching Cold; and Hipp. Aph. 30. Sect. 3. that they who are in their youth are the likest to have a Dysenterie; people of a bilious Constitution; drinking too much Wine; a suppression of the Piles; of Womens monthly courses; or of any other great Evacuation that is natural or Customary; and what Hipp. says, Aph. 24. Sect. 4. that a Dysenterie from Atra Bilis is Mortal; as also what he says in the Coac. pra. not. that Bilious Vomitings are very Ill.

It is accompanied by a Gripping of the Guts; little Skins and Scales among the frequent Stools; a Nausea, Vomiting; the Stools are Black. Blood mixt all thorough indifferently with the first and last of the Excrements; they have a corrupted smell; among the Stools; a Fever, and the Urin of a high colour, and a short breath.

Those that attend it.

The succeeding Evils, a mighty decrease of strength; a draught, Hipp. says, Aph. 26. Sect. If those who are of a Dysenterie, void a substance like

The succeeding Evils.

like Caruncles, it is a mortal Sign; as also in this 3 Aph. Sect. 6: That a Loathing at Meat is very ill, when any one has had a Dysenterie, for some time; and it is the worse if there be a Fever along with it? an Inflammation on the Guts; they are schirrous, Ulcerous; there is a Gangrene and Death. But if it is stopt in a wrong time a Mania according to the Observations of Galen and Holer. As also Apoplexies; Pleurifies; spitting and Vomiting of Blood; and a Dropsie.

What a
looseness is
in general.

Being advanced so far, and having rehearsed all these appearances that have been observ'd to precede, attend, and to follow upon every one of these sorts of Loosenesses: 'Tis evident, without any particular remark, what those Symptoms are that are common, in all of 'em, to one another; and that, in general, there can be no looseness without a greater and more frequent contraction of the Guts, or a greater quantity of a Substance contain'd in their Cavities, or that substance is a fluid very near it. Because the contraction of the Guts, or their Peristaltical motion is that thing where

by the internal surfaces of the Intestines are brought nearer to one another, and that successively from the Stomack towards the *Anns*. This is evident and granted me by all Physicians.

But their inward surfaces cannot be brought nearer, and that which is contain'd in their Cavity not be very much prest, and their Vermicular motion succeeding as was said; the contained substance must be determined towards the *Anns*, and out by it when that determination over-powers its Sphincter: This being the Constitution of the Guts, as Anatomy informs us, and as I suppos'd before. Therefore a *Looseness*, *b. e.* an affection when this Substance contain'd in the Cavity of the Guts, is more frequently excluded, must needs suppose a more frequent shortening of the diameter of the Guts, and their greater *Nisus*.

But Secondly, a more than ordinary quantity of the Substance that is contain'd in the Cavity of the Guts, and cast forth by the *Anns*, must be more frequently voided because of its quantity: For, it is more affected by the mentioned Contraction than

a lesser quantity. And because it is a greater quantity in a *Looseness*, or in a Condition when all this Substance does flow, the parts that are less pressed must forcibly give way to the parts, that are prest after an extraordinary manner; and consequently, there must be a greater exclusion, because of the greater quantity of the Substance, and especially that it is a Fluid or very near it. So the whole proposition is plain, *viz.* That there can be no *Looseness* without a more valid contraction of the Guts, or that the Substance contain'd in their Cavity is of a greater quantity, or is more fluid.

The reasonableness of the following Proof.

Thus having discovered a Condition without which there cannot be a *Looseness*: But tho' these affections must always be in the time of a *Looseness*; yet they may be different from the Principle that constitutes its Nature: Wherefore that we may understand what a *Looseness* is; it is not enough to know that it cannot be but at the same time, there must be one, or more, or All those faults I have just now prov'd; but we ought to find out some thing of a *Looseness* besides; which necessarily requires

this

this its relation to these faults in the Guts, and at the same time may produce all these affections which we find do attend a *Looseness*; which will be to demonstrate that these very faults hitherto, only supposed necessary conditions in a *Looseness*, to be that very thing wherein its Nature and Essence does consist. •

But because a *Looseness* is a collection of a great many certain affections that are unnatural to the Subject: If we can discover that all these affections in every *Looseness* do necessarily depend upon, and do attend all these Faults, without which we have proved that a *Looseness* cannot be: It is evident, that these very faults, in the Guts, will not only prove a necessary condition for settling our notion of a *Looseness*; but the very Essence in which a *Looseness* consists, insomuch, that a *Looseness* may be call'd nothing besides that Indisposition in the Guts; and this or the other Indisposition, that or another *Looseness*. And therefore we must attempt this hard and difficult business to make good this very thing; viz. that a *Looseness* is nothing besides this Indisposition in the Guts: which I shall

C

shall perform, by making it plain that whatsoever does happen in every *Looseness* must needs proceed from these different defects in the Guts.

*Whatsoever
preceeds a
Diarrhæa
produces one
or all of
these Con-
ditions.*

*Aph. 16.
Sect. 3,*

*Rainy
Weather.*

*Aph. 21.
Sect. 3.*

First then beginning with a *Diarrhæa*, I shall endeavour to prove that all these Affections, that we have rehears'd as preceeding it, must either promote the contraction of the Guts, encrease the substance contain'd in them, make it more fluid or do the most or all of 'em together.

Rainy Weather, which *Hippocrates* observes to be one of the *Fore-runners* of a *Diarrhæa*, always affects our Blood with a lesser motion and encreasing its Bulk; and in this greater Bulk it is very natural to have greater Secretions of watry parts by the Glands of the Guts; and therefore this greater Quantity of watry parts, falling into the Guts, will make the Excrements of a greater Bulk and more fluid, *b. e.* by this Rainy Weather there is a *Looseness*.

After the same manner it is that those Countries where there are intermitting Feavers in the Summer time, which is very rarely seen, there are also *Loosenesses* of this kind. This seems to be a peculiar observation

of *Hippocrates* who lived on the Island of *Coos*, now *Lango* where there are a great many small Islands together; otherwise Summer Agues are more rare, tho in this case it is very reasonable from the Theory of these Diseases, and I doubt not but it may be found so at this day. But the truth of the Aphorism which concerns us at this time is unquestionable: For, such seasons of the Year as produce Agues, or Diseases of a thickness of Blood that is dissolv'd and renewed in certain times; those very seasons affecting other people in some measure in the same way do produce a lesser thickness, and yet one that is greater than what is commonly in the Blood, and this will make that greater secretion of *Lympha* or watry parts in the Guts, which encreases the quantity and Fluxility of the Excrements at least.

It has been likewise observ'd that any thing which is crude and indigested is, most commonly, among the fore-runners of a *Diarrhea*. But Meat to be crude and indigested, is to have it remain in the Stomack, and not to be converted into *Chyle*, or in a smaller quantity: which small

Meats that are not easily digested.

C 2

quantity

quantity of *Chyle*, and of crude *Chyle* giving a small and viscid recruit to the Blood; it can supply us but with a few Spirits, and among other things make a weaker Digestion, which will again contribute to the Crudity; and the Blood wanting Spirits and supplied with crude *Chyle*, will have a slower Motion and grow thicker; which are among the prime Conditions for separating a greater quantity of Watry parts in the Guts, to make more Excrements, and those very fluid. Moreover the remaining part being still lodg'd in the Stomack, and not turned into *Chyle*, must *Corrupt*; which Corruption gives it a power to separate, or to be turned into sharper and stimulating parts, that either are immediatly the cause of a more violent Contraction in the Guts; or are otherwise the occasion of this Contraction, or greater peristaltick motion: so that Indigestion can both promote the contraction of the Intestins, and encrease the quantity of the Fluids and their Fluxility.

And eating of too much fruit.

But if this *Indigestion* is by *Fruits*: all that I have just now said about our common Meat, and of its communicating

municating crude juices to the Mass of Blood, and the giving of stimulating Parts in the Stomack it self will be found altogether as true; nay, and must happen much sooner than by ordinary Indigestions; because, Fruit communicates its juices much sooner, and can sooner be turn'd to a sour and stimulating Corruption. Besides there are several Fruits that are naturally purging; or that either dispose the Blood to separate its watry parts in a greater abundance by the Glands of the Intestins, or Stimulate and make a more Violent peristaltick Motion and Contraction in the Guts.

But if the Crudity and Indigestion by Fruits, is of those that are not ripe, that are harder, and that have not their juices exalted after the manner of Fruits that are ripe, their juices are more apt to be turned to a stimulating Corruption; which heightens the force of the peristaltick motion.

Because of the lightness of Foggy-air the Blood is not sufficiently comminuted in the Lungs, there is a smaller quantity of Spirits separated in the Brain, and the perspiration is smaller; and by this the

Epecially of that which is not Ripe.

Foggie Weather.

bulk of the Blood does encrease and its motion lessen; and thereby is put into one of the most proper circumstances for separating a greater quantity of *Serum*; and among other parts, by the Glands of the Guts, by which secretion of serous parts the contents are encreas'd in bulk and fluidity.

Damp Air.

The same is to be said of damp Air, which produces its effects in the same way; tho' the main end in this and other Diseases, is generally brought about in proportion to the degrees of dampness, the warmth of the Air and its Dampness, and the moist Air and its Coldness.

Cold Air.

And because cold Air compresses circulating Liquors; reduces them into a smaller Volum, and contracts the pores; it also hinders perspiration, and a smaller perspiring for a few days does infinitely encrease the quantity of the Blood: But an augmented *Moles* of Blood, besides other ways of affecting, occasions a greater separation of *Serum* and Watry parts in the Guts, which encreases the quantity of Excrements and their Fluxility.

Purging Med'cins do either dispose the

the Liquors of our Bodies to be separated by the Glands of the Guts, or affect the Glands so as they transmit more at one time than at another, or stimulate or irritate the Guts: So that a greater Dose of a purgative will either, by affecting the Glands or our Liquors, make a greater secretion of *Serum* in the Guts, which encreases the bulk of the Stools and makes them more Fluid; or by stimulating the fibres of the Guts enforce their Vermicular Contraction; or by doing both, augment the quantity of that substance which is most commonly contain'd in the Guts, and the Peristaltick motion, whereby it is excluded.

*A too strong
Dose of a
purgative
Med'cin.*

People who sutter are apt to have tedious *Loosenesses* according to *Hipp.* Observation: because, these people breed fewer Spirits, do spit much, and have all the marks of a languid and thick Blood; which does not perspire much, naturally. Now upon the account of the constitution of these peoples Blood, and that *They do not perspire so plentifully, it is that there are a greater abundance of watry parts turned upon the Guts by the Glands of the Intestins; which make the stools*

*Stomacher-
ing People
by Aph.
51. Sect. 6.*

of these stammering people in a greater quantity and thinner; which is the condition for their more easy exclusion. By the way, this is one occasion that has been taken hold of to constitute a *Diarrhæa Cerebralis*: because, as *Prosper Mart.* says, in his Commentary on this Aphorism, that tho a *Diarrhæa* does arise from many Causes; yet that which comes by a Distillation from the Head is not easily stopt; seeing the matter that is always a falling from the Head keeps it afloat. Wherefore since the Original of all Diseases that come from a moist constitution of the Brain, is conveyed by this way of a Defluxion; it is no wonder that stammering people, who have moist Brains are troubled with Fluxes. But howsoever this notion of a moist brain, might be constructed to bear a tollerable sense; and whatsoever its marks may be in common with other Diseases, and howsoever the brain may be affected when it bears these marks; yet Anatomy forbids us to believe any such Conveyances or Defluxions to make Diseases: So that we find that this difference of a *Looseness* is not rightly constituted; but is establish'd

in

in opposition to Anatomical Faith and some other evident reason.

By this time 'tis manifest and plain that this defect and faultiness in the Guts has so great a relation to all these things that are observed to precede a *Looseness*; that this faultiness does necessarily depend upon and is produc'd by them. But you must observe, that tho' in many of these particulars, which I have rehears'd, there may be a Cause that may vitiate the *Contraction* of the Guts; yet this cannot become a Subject of our present consideration; since I am only oblig'd to show, why necessarily the *Contraction* of the Guts must be chang'd by the fore-going Affections: Which I have fully done.

The fore-going Symptoms have produc'd the conditions in the Guts.

The next thing to be manifested is, that all these appearances that are found along with a *Diarrhea*, must needs proceed from this faultiness in the Guts by their greater *Contraction*, the encrease of their Contents, or their Fluxility, produc'd in the manner we have just now proved.

The attending Symptoms depend on the foregoing.

And first, because the Excrements by their quantity, or because of their becoming more Fluid are; of themselves, the more dispos'd to be cast forth

*In time of
a Looseness
the Stool
are fill'd
with Slime,
&c.*

forth and the expelling power or the peristaltic motion of the Guts being greater; they are voided in a greater quantity and oftner, at least, in a certain Time; and with them every thing else that is contain'd in the Intestins at the same time. But because Slime, Gall, and some other humours are the common contents of the Guts, in the time of this frequent and great voiding of Excrements there will be voided *Slime, Gall and other Humours*. Moreover, this Slime is not only found to invest the inner Surfaces of the Guts; but indigested Fibres of Meat, and especially indigested Bread does very much resemble Slime; nay, and are Slime itself; and this kind of indigestions being in a great quantity at this time, when they are a cause of the Guts contraction, we find that when we void our Excrements frequently there may be a great discharge of Slime amongst 'em. As to the constant supply of bile we observe in those Stools: First, a small quantity of Gall is soon distributed in, and can easily colour a very fluid substance; and this some people will believe may be supplied from the stomach,

mach, because there are Glands found in it of a yellow colour: but they having no Receptacle, and the contraction of the stomach being so far from promoting the secretion that it hinders it; 'tis evident that this Gall can be furnished from no place else then the Gall-bladder; which is very much squeezed together in this frequent going to stool, and discharges a great quantity in the *Duodenum*: and by this it is manifest how there is Gall oftner conveyed into the Intestins, that it may appear in the stools in time of a *Diarrhaea*.

And because the Pulse is that affection by the blood whereby, at every contraction of the Heart, the Arteries are filled and their sides are brought outwards; and this filling of blood by the Influx of spirits into the Muscle of the Heart, the pulse must be frequent and flow proportionably to the Contractions; great, little, and depressed, &c. as the Artery is filled. Now by all the foregoing Appearances there is a greater quantity of blood, even to a smaller separation of spirits for some time, which quantity flowing in greater abundance

*The Pulse
is depress'd.*

abundance into the Ventricles of the Heart, and thence into the Arteries in the same time: and into the Arteries, after such a manner, that the whole quantity of the blood that was determined by the last contraction is not convey'd in its own force in the peristole and when the next contraction does begin, which make that imperfect Dilatation of the Artery, with so great a quantity of blood; which is a *depressed pulse*.

*There is a
small Fea-
ver.*

After the same manner, a greater quantity of blood being gathered in this defect of Perspiration: if it is an Augmentation of Moles without Viscidity, or with very little; it is evidently a greater quantity of a liquor that gives spirits; and because of the greater separation of spirits and their conveyance into the Heart there is a greater Circulation and a greater Heat, or there is a Feaver: for the most intimate Attendant in this Disease, at least, are a greater Velocity and a sharper Heat. Moreover, these very *Conjuncta* of Heat and Velocity of the blood can proceed from the comminution of Viscidity that did proceed from the rest of the foregoing Appearances; as is evident from what I have said elsewhere

where about Feavers. But there being a greater Evacuation by stool, in the time of this aptness to have a Feaver, the parts of the blood are not broke down, by circulation, into so small and fine parts as when there is no Evacuation; and yet the *Serum* of the Blood not being wasted, there is not so great a secretion of subtil parts, and so great a derivation of Spirits into the Muscles, as there is in the other condition; and therefore not so great a Feaver; or the Feaver in time of a *Looseness* is naturally a smaller Feaver.

The Colour of the Urin is from the different proportions of its solid parts, and the *Serum* of the Blood which makes it Fluid; but in a greater Velocity of the Blood there is a greater perspiration, and a more considerable discharge of the Watry Parts of the Blood; and therefore a higher colour of the Urin in time of a Feverishness of the first kind. Besides this, there is a greater secretion of watry Parts by the Glands of the Intestins; which make a smaller quantity of Urin, and a higher colour.

But this condition of the Guts, in a *Looseness*, being generally brought about

*Some time
the Water
is of a
higher Co-
lour.*

*Often
more pale.*

about by such things that weaken the mass of Blood, make it viscid, and hinder perspiration, as was prov'd before: and all these make the Blood the more imperspirable, or of grosser parts than that it can get thorow the pores of the Skin; and therefore give a larger share of Watry parts to the *Compositum* of Urin: But because of a greater quantity of watry Parts of the Water to its solids the Urin is paler; and this being most generally the condition of the Blood in a *Looseness*, by the forerunners of this Disease the Urin is generally of a paler Colour, notwithstanding of a quantity of *Serum* discharg'd by the Guts, and the small quantity of Urin that is made in this Disease.

*There is a
loss of appe-
tite.*

Whether hunger be produc'd by a slight affection of the Coats of the Stomack, by that Liquor that dissolves our Meat; or such a sense be rais'd in us by easy contacts of the inward surfaces of the Stomack it self: At least one of them happen when we have this feeling, and the fulness of the Stomack prevents any such affection, either from its own sides or the dissolving Liquor. Wherefore

fore in this time of Indigestion, that makes a *Diarrhea* we have no appetite. But if it peremptorily proceeds from the sides of the Stomack, so affecting us that we have no sense of hunger: Then this indigested stuff will not only produce this effect, as is said; but, also, it being by a greater *Nisus* of the Muscles of the Stomack, that the inward surfaces are brought nearer; and in this small supply to the Blood of crude *Chyle*, and in time of a great Evacuation, there are not so many Spirits separated in the Brain to be deriv'd into the Muscles of the whole Body, nor into the *Villi* of the Muscles themselves: But by this smaller supply of Spirits the Muscles are less contracted, and their Action is impair'd: Wherefore in this case, the Contraction of the Stomach is Weaker; and is less apt to raise in us a sense of Hunger, tho' it were perfectly empty; so that in this time of a *Diarrhea* we have a loss of Appetite.

Since the colour of the Stools is *The Excrements are*
 for the most part, if not wholly, owing to the Bile; and the Bile itself *sometimes*
 has different Degrees of colour according as 'tis Fluxil, so that the less *Froathy,*
and like
lees of Wine.
 Fluxil

Fluxil it is, it comes to a Darkneſs with a little Yellow, and in the Tranſition of colour determines the Rays as in the lees of Wine: Therefore in this condition of the Bile ſo conveyed into the Inteſtins, and caſt forth with the Excrements (which have their colour from the Gall) theſe very Stools muſt have their colour; or theſe Stools muſt be like the lees of Wine. Moreover there being viſcid Bile among the Stools, it will make the Excrements ſomewhat viſcous tho' they be fluxil; and theſe viſcous Stools coming into the Air will be puff'd up in *Hemiſpers* by the determination of the Air about us when we go to Stool. Or theſe Stools may be in a State of *Fermentation*, whereby ſmall part or parts of Air may be diſlodg'd, with violence, from between the Interſtices of two Bodies, and determin'd thorow it with a conſiderable Force; which happening in a viſcid Liquor that does not eaſily yeild and give way, muſt excite ſuch Bubbles; as is evident by the neceſſary laws of this Motion: And ſo, theſe Excrements are often froathy; and always when they look like *Lees* of Wine.

This

This appearance and an Aphorism Aph. 30.
of *Hippocrates* gave Rise to another Sect. 7.

Argument for constituting the *Fluxus Cerebralis*; still founded on a strange and false notion of the Brain being the Fountain of Air and Spirit, which are the Cause of these *Bullulae*. But having fully spoke to that before, I shall not insist on it any further; but only add I think this prejudice of a Philosophical Notion the Interpreters of *Hippocrates* have really had from him; tho' they have taken him out of the way to accommodate him to their own Opinions, and they render the Original very differently. *Vander Linden* has it, Ὀκόσεισιν ἀφρώδεια τὰ διαχωρήματα ἐν τῇσι διαρροῇσι, τετέοισιν ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς φλέγμα κατάρρει. *Quibuscumque spumosa alvi egestiones sunt in alvi profluviiis; his de capite pituita defluit.*

Monf. Patin's Text is more agreeable to the common opinion that has been generally in the World about the *Fluxus Cerebralis*, and it is thus Ὀκόσεισιν, &c. ταυτα κατάρρει. He renders it *Quibus per Diarrhaas spumosa sunt alvi excrementa, eis à capite fit defluxio*. Now if he means *eis à Capite fit defluxio* of *pituita*, as *Vander Linden* has it, and as the general Opinion of Physicians

D

is,

is, I think it is clearly otherwise than the sense of *Hippocrat.* and the plural neuter joyn'd with the third person singular of the verbis *hæc fluunt, quæ sunt in hæc Diarrhææ specie*; tho' plainly false as has been already proved.

Thus have I demonstrated the necessity of all these appearances that happen in a *Diarrhæa*, and how they depend upon a greater contraction of the Guts, or a greater quantity or fluxility of Excrements produced by these things that did precede a *Looseness*. There only remains to be shewn, how this *Looseness* going on for a longer time must needs produce all these Symptoms that are found by experience to attend it. And first, by this Evacuation that is most evidently, and immediatly out of the Guts; there is a mighty discharge out of the Blood, which makes a vast expence and loss of Spirits, and leaves the Blood less fluxil: But because it is by the derivation of these spirits into our Muscles that our natural or voluntary motions are perform'd, and therefore when *they* are wanting all these motions are proportionably impair'd or absolutely destroy'd, and by a lesser derivation of these spirits in a *Looseness*

The succeeding Symptoms follow upon, &c.

Faintness.

ness to the Heart, and the Muscles of the Legs the offices of a Creature are worser perform'd, and we are less able to support our selves, and do faint.

After this manner it is, and by that prodigious discharge of *Lympha* ^{Loss of Flesh and Lean-} out of the Blood into the Guts, that ^{ness.} the quantity of the Blood is extremely lessen'd, and reduc'd to a lesser Volume: And being thus lessen'd in its quantity, it cannot fill the Veins and Arteries as formerly, it cannot enlarge their Diameter as in time of Health; and the sides of all these Vessels having their sides less remote, and that in all the Vessels over the whole Body, these distractil Substances of Vessels, and every thing that is made of them, as Muscles, Membrans, &c. which were distended, and had their thickness by their being fill'd with their proper Liquors, must become thinner when these Liquors are thus drawn off: And therefore in the course of a *Diarrhaea*, we lose our Flesh, and look thin.

And because a *Looseness* is produc'd ^{Celiacal} by a more violent peristaltical motion ^{and Lien-} of the Guts, as well as by the quan- ^{terical} ^{Loosenesses.} tity of Excrements and their fluxility

being augmented: if this motion is of that violence to make a quicker Evacuation, even, of more solid Bodies; it is to be reputed among the highest degrees of its Force. But if this violent Vermicular Motion is more in one Part than another, it will dismiss the contents of that part in a shorter time than, otherwise, could have been done, and proportionably sooner than in any other place. If then, we suppose it greater in the Stomach than in any of the Intestins; the contents of the Stomach must be sooner cast forth; and if among them are our Victuals and Meat lately taken down, they are not detain'd that sufficient time that is requisite to turn them into *Chyle*, and must appear in the same condition they were swallowed down, or otherwise a little altered for the time and other circumstances. So a *Diarrhea* longer continu'd will bring a *Lienteria* after it. But if this violent Contraction is as naturally, or thereabouts, in the Stomach; but greater in the Guts; especially in those where the Lacteal Vessels are inserted: 'tis certain that the Meat that was turned into *Chyle* in the Stomach,

mach, must be carried through the Intestins so rapidly that it is voided in the Stools; and that, perhaps, in a greater abundance, because a viscosity the *Chyle* may be endued with at this time. So that, there may be a *Celiacal Flux* with a *Diarrhaea*, when it has gone on for some time.

Moreover, since a *Dysentery* is that Aph. 75.
Sect. 7. way of going to Stool that we void our Excrements *often*, and full of Blood; and in a *Diarrhaea* of greater continuance the stimulating parts may eat through some of the smallest and most tender Vessels; by which, Blood may be translated into the Excrements, to make Bloody Stools. Or if, among the fore-going appearances, there is a greater rarefaction of the Blood, or a greater quantity more forcibly determin'd, than some capillary Arteries can bear: 'Tis certain that in both these cases there may be a more frequent going to stool with Blood, according to *Hippocrates*.

But if a *Dysentery* happens to come Aph. 23.
Sect. 7. immediatly upon a *sincere Diarrhaea*; it is very bad, by the experience of *Hipp.* for it shews the great force of these stimulating parts, and their

violent power in terebrating the Vessels; and both because of this great action of the stimulating parts, which is known by the transmission of Blood, and the loss of Blood itself is the reason of the Aphorism. Yet, since a *Dysenteria* and all the other *Loosenesses* may come with a *Diarrhaea* of a longer standing, as it has been shewn: 'Tis also certain that every thing that commonly succeeds any one of them, and are afterwards to be explain'd under their proper Heads, may be among these things that come with a *Diarrhaea* of a longer continuance.

And Death. Death being that condition of a Man when there is no more a Circulation of our Blood; which only can happen, naturally, from a sufficient quantity of Spirits to keep up the fluxility of the Blood and to give Spirits to the Heart. Now in this *Hydra* of Evacuations, there are both great wast of spirits and *Lympha* that preserves the Blood in a fluid State. And therefore, after this evacuation has run on without any reasonable stop, there is not left a sufficient quantity of Spirits for animal Actions, and so comes Death. What may happen otherwise in a wrong way

way of curing shall be sufficiently proved in their proper places.

By this time it is evident, that a *Diarrhaea* is a more frequent going to stool with Slime, Gall and other Humours; because of a more violent contraction in the Guts, and an encrease of Excrements or their greater Fluxility, or by all of 'em together. *What a Diarrhaea is.*

Thus having prov'd necessarily the nature of a *Diarrhaea*; which is the most simple *Profluvium* that is observed, and therefore the first nam'd: I should next proceed to the finding out the Essences of the other sorts as they stand distinguish'd; but being convinc'd that it will please most Readers best to have Practice immediately annexed next to every one of 'em, I shall pursue that method; because, I think it will be most obliging. *Why I do not proceed in the explaining the other sorts.*

In following out of this way, Authors commonly give the Prognosticks of their Practice; and, indeed, when we Practise the relating our Hopes and Expectations in the Cure of a Disease is most commonly before the writing a Bill: But in matter of Science, where a Prognostick is the consideration *Why not the Prognosticks.*

*And parti-
cular Prog-
nosticks.*

deration of success from knowing the nature of the Disease, and the Nature and Forces of Med'cins; and one of these being, hitherto, only consider'd; the time for treating of Prognosticks cannot take place till the other is done also. As to Prognosticks taken from the condition of a particular Patient, as his Strength, and as he is affected with more of these Symptoms, and in a greater degree, or in consideration of his peculiar Constitution as it may more particularly dispose him to such a Disease, they cannot come under our present Examination, and are more properly the Corollaries of every Physitian in his own practice from these general Doctrines here establish'd; and ought always to be left to him that can find 'em. Otherwise, the learned and unlearned that but understand that Language they are written in may make, almost, an equal advantage from such excellent Conclusions well deduc'd, and put them upon a seeming and apparent Level with the more learned. Wherefore, leaving Prognosticks of all sorts till we have treated of the Views and Indications we have for the Cure
of

of this Disease: Which must be to remove all these accidents we discover in a *Diarrhaea*, by remedying the affections of the Guts, by the fore-going Appearances that produced them.

The Method I shall endeavour to pursue shall be to find out, by the general Maxims of Physicians in every Age, what things have been observed to be most especially useful in the Cure of a *Diarrhaea*, or, at least, to find what evident and seen Appearances those Med'cins had, when they were suppos'd to do something else that was more obscure. Next rehearsing some of the best of the Med'cins, simple and compounded, that we have found to contribute very much to the Cure of this Disease: I shall leave them to be sorted and made choice of by these general Maxims, and any other method the Reader may please to assist himself with.

The maxims for curing a Diarrhaea.

And first *Hippocrates* says, that in all *Loosenesses* a change in the Stools is hopeful; unless they are chang'd to the worse. And the same Author observes that a great quantity of Water, being made in the Night-time,

Aph. 14.
Sect. 2.
83. 4.

time, denotes our going to Stool but slenderly.

Lib. 4.
Chap. 19.

Cornel. Celsus says that we must begin with a Vomit; and next day after to be anointed, in the Evening, in a warm place, to eat but little, to drink some strong rough Wine, and to lay some Rue with a Cerecloth upon our Belly. But in this Affection we have no want of walking or rubbing; yet it will be very convenient to ride in a Coach, but especially to get a Horse-back: for there is nothing that does more strengthen the Guts.

Aph. 15.
Sect. 6.

And *Hippocrates*, before him, tells us that if a Vomiting takes one, who has had a *Looseness* for any time, it will cure him of his Disease.

7. Epid. lib.
3. c. 8. l. j.
13. Cent.
11. obj.

There is nothing makes a Man more costive than that is the use of Women, says *Hipp. Aetius, Paulus*, and *Amatus Lusitanus*.

Monit. med.

You are not to begin the cure of a *Diarrhea* with astringent Medicines: for you will bring on obstructions in the Bowels and Guts that are not easily dispell'd, and which are attended with a Dropsie says *Waldschmidt*.

Sweating coming upon a *Diarrhea* generally cures it as *Buglivus* observes.

Blood-

Blooding in a *Looseness* is of great benefit according to *Leon. Botallus*, in his Book *de Curatione per Sanguinis missionem*. And *Zacut.* is of the same mind; which he confirms by the relation of a young Man, who was cur'd of a bilous *Diarrhea*, by Blood-
ing of the *Salvatella*. Chap. 4.
De med.
Prin. Hist.
L. 2. b. 1. 81.

Astringents, by the Practice of all Authors. Bathing, From the first sight of this great variety of general things; 'tis manifest that almost all the attempts that were ever made, for the cure of any other Diseases, have been found useful in this : And it can hardly well be believed; that a Disease that has so many ways of being cured, should still remain so Obstinate as we find it does. Is it that we confound these Methods, or that we do not chuse properly and discreetly? and are both these, because we do not understand any thing of their Operation, and way of working, and that we give Vomits to destroy our Patients, purges that carry them off, and let them Blood in such a manner, that either they drop down dead under the Lancet, or very soon after it; notwithstanding that even those Methods, have been observ'd to have
success.

*'Tis strange
that this
Disease is
so hardly
cur'd.*

success. And therefore I shall endeavour to show the conditions of their Operation, and how these general Methods have been observ'd, with the good effects they have been seen to produce; from which the contrary accidents will plainly appear: but always so as to leave something to distinguish a Physician in his Practice, and that he may be able to use the same Med'cins, with *better* success than a pretender.

14. 2. And, first, what *Hippocrates* says in the 14th, *Aphorism*, of the 2^d. Section, gives us no great light in forming a good Method of Practice; tho' it is manifest and very true; for if the *Excrements* are not so *many*, not so *Fluid*, not so full of *Slime*, *Gall*, and other Humours, neither cast forth so frequently; there is certainly a charge on them and not to the worse, according to the *Aphorism*; and therefore they are the more promising as he says there.

83 4.
Diureticks
are good in
a Diarrh.

Indeed what he says in this other *Aphorism*, is more to our purpose, and is a very good hint; *that if it happens we make a greater quantity of Water in the Night-time, we are more costive, and go less to Stool.* Because the Water

ter of the *Urin*, is from the same Fountain with the Water that is separated by the Glands of the Intestins into the Guts, and a greater secretion in the *Kidneys*, showing that there is a smaller quantity proportionably separated elsewhere, and consequently in the Guts: But because of the secretion of watry Parts in the Guts, we have a *Looseness* as has been proved; and therefore, whatsoever hinders this discharge of watry Parts into the Guts, cures a *Looseness*; which being the effect of any thing that makes us piss more, or of diureticks, wherefore by making much water Naturally, or by Diuretical Med'cins we shall have Stools of a greater consistency according to *Hipp.* and all Reason.

As to this excellent advise of the *Cels. l. 4.* Noble Roman, it shall particularly *ap. 19. Riding.* be considered among the detail of Med'cins, and that of Vomiting immediately from another Aphorism of *Hipp.* but that about exercises I shall forthwith explain; which he very wisely distinguishes into *walking*, and the performing it by some other help. *In hoc autem affectu corporis neque est opus ambulatione: vehiculo sedisse, vel*

vel magis etiam equo, prodest: neque enim ulla res magis intestina confirmat, as I English'd it before. This is also plain and evident from Reason; for, by the fore-going causes of a *Diarrhoea*, this greater quantity of watry Parts, that by being discharged into the Guts, made a *Looseness*; was suppos'd, from the Doctrine of Secretions, to be by the slower motion of the blood produc'd by the mentioned fore-going causes, and its subsistence because of its thickness in the mesaraical Arteries. But in exercising there is a different and more violent contraction of all our Muscles, but especially about the lower-Belly, and by this contraction of the Muscles a most extraordinary determination to the Blood contain'd in the Vessels of these Muscles; and by this new determination the Blood is more comminuted, more dispos'd to separate Spirits in their proper place; and by a greater quantity of Spirits new strength, a more valid contraction of the Heart, a greater motion of the Blood, more perspiration, and a smaller discharge of watry Parts in the Guts, and the cure of a *Diarrhoea*, Sydenham as desired. Dr. Sydenham, indeed and

Sydenham
noted.

and other Physicians, have found the great advantage of this Precept of *Cornel. Celsus*, but speaking after a declamatory manner, contrary to his Custom, has given occasion to exercising a fact almost with the same expectations, as in a Coach or a Horse-back, otherwise than this great Man had taught us. *Qua tan-*

ta functionum perversio, aliave organorum Naturalis impotentia vel fingi potest, cui tot succussionum millia eodem die ingeminata idque sub dio, opera non attulerint. Cuius calidum innatum usque adeo deferbuerit, ut hoc motu non excitetur, & denuo effervescat, &c.

p. 158. cp.
Edit. 1685.

But to leave this of Dr. Sydenham; *Why walking not so good as riding.* which is but a digression at best, and to go directly on as I design, it is evident that as a greater Fluxility of the Blood is to be attain'd by riding in a Coach, but especially a Horse-back, and that by a new determination given to the Blood by the contraction of the Muscles more frequently than were but seldom employed; and as there are more Muscles and more unexercis'd Muscles employ'd in riding than in walking, in that respect riding is a better and more wholesome exercise than walking. Besides riding is the Action of something

thing else than of our selves, walking only performed by our own Muscles, and these contracted at a great charge of our own Spirits; so that tho' by the exercise our Blood may obtain a greater Fluxility in time of Walking, yet it must grow thicker and be less determin'd some time after it; which is of ill consequence; and therefore, riding will be useful according to *Celsus* and *Dr. Sydenham*, when walking will be very hurtful as the *Roman* observ'd; and otherwise than the doubtful speaking of *Dr. Sydenham* does not deny; tho' he says; that riding is the best, and is almost a Secret in the Disease he then writes of.

Pag. 226.
Epist.

Aph. 15.
s.b. Vomiting.

As to Vomiting; *Hippocrates*, indeed, told us long before the time of *Celsus*, that if any one who has had a *Diarrhaea* for a great while, and is taking with a Vomiting, shall be cur'd of his *Looseness*. Because in the Action of Vomiting the Stomach is freighted from the *Pilorus* towards the *Æsophagus*, and a great deal of that which is contain'd in it is thrown up; and since that stuff which is thrown up, is part of that *Crude*, and *stimulating* matter that was found necessary to make a *Looseness*; But that

that matter, or its greater part, being cast forth by that Vomiting, it might also provoke; 'tis evident, that if the *Looseness* has its being most especially, or altogether from this stimulating stuff that it shall be cured, its cause being perfectly, or for the most part, discharged, and the rest being left destitute of its force to produce any ill effect. Moreover, Vomiting may not only be of great advantage this way, but being, also able to comminute this crude viscid, and dispirited Blood that is the cause of a *Looseness*; as I have fully prov'd in my book of Sea-sicknesses, when I recommend Vomiting in Agues. It is again evident, that Vomiting may cure a *Diarrhea*, not only by removing the stimulating stuff, but by hindering that condition of the Blood to separate a greater quantity of *Serum* in the Guts to make a *Diarrhea*; and therefore the Aphorism is not only true in observation, but in reason, and hints us an Instrument for curing this Disease, tho' the choice of the variety, and the proportioning of its Dose, is always to be left to the discretion of the Physician. But give me leave to extend this use of Vomiting, upon the

E last

last account, further than Physicians do; who grant, because of the declaration in this Aphorism, that a Vomiting does well when the matter is contain'd in the Stomach, as in the first case: But that it cannot be of any Benefit, if the *Diarrhea* is occasioned by some cause in the Meseraical Vessels, or other Veins that are more remote from the Stomach, and that for other Decrees of *Hippocrat.* and *Galen.* But whatsoever may be said concerning the possibility of removing stimulating Stuff out of the Guts, otherwise than by preventing a supply by cleansing the Stomach; yet, by the second action of a Vomit, which I more fully prove in the mentioned Book, it is certain, that not only the Vessels of all the sort of the Intestins, but also those of the *Lungs, Liver, Spleen*, and others about the *Thorax* and *Abdomen*, are mightily relieved of their obstructing Liquors by a Vomit; which cuts off all that puzzle of Physicians; for giving a Vomit and to find the proper and determining Indications, let them only take care of the Dose, and the time of the Disease, and I dare answer for the success, that it shall be

according to the Aphorism, or that it will make other Med'cins have a better effect.

Having Commerce with a Woman may do much in these things we are now considering : for, as *Santlorius* observes, it always warms, and this will produce a greater Perspiration, and by this there is a greater discharge of watry parts by the Pores of our Skin, and in a much smaller quantity, into the Intestins, to render the Stools of a greater quantity or more fluid, and by that means it will cure a *Diarrhea*. Moreover, in Venery, there being an Evacuation of Seed, and by it a great expence of Spirits, and a proportionable supply to be made of Spirits in making more Seed. Now by this discharge of Spirits, there are not so many equally distributed to other parts of the Body; nay, sometimes, there is a real weakness: consequently fewer Spirits being deriv'd to the Guts for their Contraction, it will not be so great, and there will be no frequent or great exclusion of Excrements; or by Venery there will be no *Diarrhea*, according to *Hippocrat. Aet. &c.*

Coition.

Astringents not so safe in the begining.

The action of Astringents, is either by making the Liquors grosser for their usual passages, or the passages straiter for their Liquors. In both these cases, and when the Blood is crude, in a greater quantity, and a little viscid; and, withal, not so perspirable: 'tis evident, that on both these considerations, the vast quantity of watry parts that are discharged in the Guts and make a *Diarrhea*, not falling into the Guts, because it is either made thicker than it can pass, or the passages made narrower than that it can be transmitted, supposing the Blood was not affected by these Med'cins in thickness or thinness, but was every way in the very Condition it is in, during a *Looseness*. And therefore, all these watry parts thus subsisting, by either or both the mentioned faults, about the Intestins and in all that Region; It must needs swell and stuff up the Vessels in all these parts where it stops in this manner, and by the Distention of these Vessels in different parts occasion Tumours of various sorts: but this obstruction in these Vessels continuing for some time, will bring marks of a more universal subsistence in other Vessels that are

more

more remote. Or, astringent Medicines given, at the beginning, and out of the Conditions here stated, will bring an obstruction in the Bowels and Intestins very hardly to be removed; and, at last, an obstinate Drop-sie, as *Waldschmidt* observes.

If this quantity of Blood that happens in cold moist Air, and damp Countries, is made less viscid and more perspirable, and there is a *Sweating* in a *Diarrhaea*, *Baglivus* tells us that the Patient will be cured; not only for this hinted Reason, whereby the Sweating may begin: but also, because in the action of Sweating there are perspired many watry parts of the Blood, and more in this way, by far, than in all the Evacuations that happen together in our Body; and by this discharge in Sweating, is hindered that Secretion of watry parts in the Guts, which make that quantity of Excrements and those more fluid; or, a *Diarrhaea*.

Sweating.

As to what *Betallus* says about *Blooding* in a *Looseness*: his examples are most commonly of a Dysentery, and that in a very small quantity, in respect of the cure of that sort of *Looseness*; wherefore I shall leave it

Blooding.

to be examin'd in its proper place; tho' there is a condition of a *Diarrhæa* itself, when this very Evacuation may do us Service: For, this Secretion of *Serum* in the Guts, happening by a discharge of watry Parts separated from the Blood, because of its greater quantity. Now, *Bleeding* does manifestly lessen the quantity of the Blood, and by doing it *suddenly*, can contribute to its greater motion and Fluxility; which destroy the circumstances of separating *Serum*, under any Denomination: Nay, it makes perspiration and every thing that comes with it and Cures a *Looseness*. Moreover People that separate a great deal of Bile in their Liver, have their Blood more rarefied, and is thinner: And *Bleeding* lessening the quantity of the Blood, can even take off that condition also, as *Zacutus* says; tho' whether Blood is let out of the *Salvatella*, or any where else, upon this occasion, is the same thing, so the whole Observation is highly probable.

Astringents Astringent Med'cins, have been of Universal use by all Authors, in all Ages; and their action is either to make the consistence of fluids greater

ter than their passages, or the passages narrower than the Liquors can easily be transmitted. If the first, and yet not so gross but that they may be transmitted, in a reasonable time there, and equally through any other pores, 'tis plain that Astringents shall cure a *Diarrhea*. Moreover, in the second case, and when Astringents straiten the passages, so that the watry Parts cannot be transmitted in so great a quantity, in any certain and determin'd time, and yet the Liquors are perspirable; Astringents are good and useful Med'cins to cure a *Looseness*, as it has often been observed.

Bathing.

As to Bathing: 'Tis most evident, that, provided the Parts of the Blood are perspirable, being in a Bath does both promote the Velocity, by which our steams are carried through our pores, and by the pressure of the surrounding water, the steams are excluded in a greater abundance and sensibly, as may be concluded from what *Sanctorius* says about *Air* and *Water*; and by this greater perspiration, come all these advantages that I have prov'd before, when I spoke to the benefit of sweating for a *Diarrhea*. But, if being in a Bath can,

Señ. 2.

not only do this, but some of the water getting in by the pores, as it evidently may, can affect the Blood so, as to dispose it to be more easily perspir'd, it is also manifest, that the perspiration is mightily promoted by *Bathing*, and our being in a Bath may contribute very much to the cure of a *Diarrhæa*.

What I
have done
by this ex-
planation.

Thus I have shown the conditions, and the particular ways of affecting: how *Vomiting*, *Purging*, *Exercise*, *di-
nretical Med'cins*, *Sweats*, *Cotion*, *Bleeding*, *Astringents*, and *Bathing* have been observ'd to contribute to, and to have cur'd a *Diarrhæa*. At the same time, having shewn, how *Astringents* are pernicious and useful; how exercising on Horse-back, or in Coach is of great advantage, and on Foot very naught; and what I have said of 'em, because of particular Observations, I was oblig'd to account for, may be said of all the rest; tho' 'tis more evident in these. But good, and hurtful as they are, they cannot be both at the same time; and therefore, I have endeavour'd to evince their good and hurt so in their proper conditions, that any one who can establish these necessary marks,

marks, when these conditions may be observ'd, shall be very able to do all the good that the method he pursues can give, and avoid that which may prove hurtful.

This is the great difficulty that Physicians Labour under in all their Practices; and if we but read any Author, we may find how great a confusion he struggles with, in settling the conveniency of any of these particular Practices; and if we were to be determin'd by Observation alone, we should never Practice, at all; for there are a great many Histories of as considerable abuses, by every one of the rest, noted as well as of any of the former I have nam'd; so, by the by, it is most certain, that though Observations are absolutely necessary for the improving of Med'cin; yet it can be of no use, if we have not a Method to collect and sort our appearances. 'Tis this put *Enstach. Rnd.* to form *Theorems* about every one of them; and is the reason of so vast difficulties in determining what may be good or bad for a particular Patient. Many instances I could give of prodigious mistakes, thorough this very defect, that I have met with, even,

How much it is wanting.

And how defective Observation is alone.

even , among Men , whose Age settle their Title to an exemplary experience : but this is not improving , and therefore of no use upon this occasion , nor at all agreeable to my temper.

And now , since we have found , not only the Maxims of the Ancients that may give us light in the cure of this Disease ; but the Reasons , also , of those Maxims , whereby we are enabled to put them in Practice , most properly and to all advantage , I shall next set down some of these Med'cins that have been convey'd to us from all Ages , as excellent , and of great efficacy in performing the Cure ; but shall leave them to be rankt under their proper Classes of Maxims by the skilful.

The Med'cins.

RED Roses , and several Compositions of them ; as a Conserve of'em by *Piso* , Rose-tablets by *Lotich.* A Syrup of dry'd Roses by *Frambes.* and a Syrup of pale Roses by *Lotich.* l. 4. cap. 7. Obs. 1.

Crol-

Crollius recommends, *Croc. Mart.* in his *Basil. Chym.*

Lotich. commends the yellow *Myrobal.* and *Garcia ab Horto*, says, that the juice of unripe *Myrabolans* are excellently good in Fluxes.

Rhubarb in powder; or a little tosted *Rhubarb* in powder, is much commended by most Authors, and the mentioned *Lotich.* p. 4. c. 7. Obs. 1.

Quinces, and a Marmalet made of them aromatiz'd according to *Frambes. l. 5. tit. 4. cons. 4.* preserved *Quinces*, says *G. Melich.* in his *Antidotar.* are excellently good in Fluxes; as also *Rondelet. Lib. 3. Meth. Med. c. 18.*

Plantain, and of it Decoctions, Powders, Syrups, &c. are commended, and *River. p. 1. prax. l. 5. cap. 5.* says, that *Plantain* boyled in Broth is of very great use.

Harts-horn calcined, comes in for a great share, and its praises are great among many Authors, as *Lotich. Rondelet. &c.* and *J. Jac. Waldschmidt.* in his *Monita Medica* does commend a water of *Harts-horn* with Citrons.

Red Coral, is not only commended by the Authors I have named, but also by *Pencer. Med. Practic. c. 17.* and *Fa-ventin. l. Empiric. c. 28.*

Lem-

Lemnos-earth, has great and particular Encomiums from *Peucer. Lotich.* and most Authors; and the Chymists pretend to find wonderful things in it in their way.

Pomegranats in a Syrup by *Frambes. Melich. &c.* and *Montanus* extols them; for, says he, I have cured all Fluxes with them, with wonderful success.

Currans, and Syrups, Gellies, &c. made of them are much commended by *Melich. Frambes. &c.* *Pears* also, especially the *piram strangulatorium*, or Choak-pear.

Berberries also in pastils, Syrup, &c. are said to be excellent, and are particularly praised by *Frambes. Peucer. Weickard. &c.*

Myrtles, a Syrup of it in a melancholly *Diarrhea*, says *Frambes.* and it cures an inveterate Flux, says *G. Melichius*, and they are seconded by *Alex. in Phabo Med. Rondelet. &c.*

Bole-armenick, by *Frambes. l. 5. tit. 4. conf. 5. Peucer. c. 17. Med. practic. Holer. Sennert. &c.*

Mint, and Syrups, Decoctions, distilled waters of it, &c. are praised by *Framb. l. 5. tit. 4. conf. 6. and Alex.*

Alex. in Phab. Med. says, fluorem alvi ex imbecilitate compescit.

But being infinitely weary of transcribing things and names of Authors ; let us desire that these Authors names may suffice ; and that if I give you a list of more Simples not vouched after this manner, let me beg leave for a little credit of their being as well attested as the former, And therefore, to proceed, there are commended Baths of a Decoction of the Female Fern, the same conveniently received, Card. maria, Hare-foot or Lagopodium, Sumach. or Rhus Coriaria, Lentils, and they say the first Decoction of them purges, and the second stops it. Hawes Succ. acci. inward rind of Oaks, Chesnuts, an Emulsion made with Filberds, Cornel-berries, Sorbee-tree bark, the berries and bark of the wayfaring tree, Golden Rod, Sheperds purse, Monks Rhubarb, Barley, Bistort, Sorrel seed, Tormentil, Stone-basil, Solomon's-seal, Perwinkle leaves, seed of Marshmallows, Balauft. Primroses, &c. and it were easie to give you thrice as many more, but being a tedious piece of work to transcribe, I shall only name you the *Ipecacuanha*, and so go to give you some of the forms that
are

are most especially commended, and made out of the most of these Simples that I have already nam'd.

And first, 70. *Navius* recommends this plaister to be laid to the belly R^x Oryz. torrefact. ʒ ss. mastich. cortic. thur. ana ʒjj. gallar. quernar. cupress. ana ʒjj. ss. G. tor. ʒjjj. myrtil. Italic. ʒ ss. f. refact. & cum resin. & cer. f. q. f. Cerat.

R^x conf. ros. Rubr. antiq. diacyton. sine Specieb. ana ʒj ss. rad. tormentil. ʒjj. sem. Sanguinar. ʒ ss. nuc. condit. torrefact ʒjj. off. dactyl. ʒ ss. Smaragd. oriental. pptar. corall. rub. ppt. ʒj. cum miv. cydon. simpl. ac Syrup. convenient. f. q. f. Electuar.

J. Pet. Lotich. l. 4. c. 7. Obs. 1. R^x farin. tritic. ʒj. vitell. ovor. No. jij pulv. cinnamon. nuc. moschat. ana ʒj. Coq. omn. cum vin. Rhenan. ʒjjj. ud pult. consistent. adde sacch. optim. q. f. ad gratiam, ac f. pulticula.

R^x margaritar. ppt. ʒ ss. corall. rubr. terr. figillat. C. C. C. ana ʒjj. croc. mart. ʒj. ss. syr. plantagin. papav. alb. ana ʒj. seric. crud. elect. nec. ust. nec. tost. ʒ ss. spec. diatr. santal. semin. annis. sacch. coopert, ana ʒ ss. sach. rosat. ad pond. omnium M. f. traga.

Id. Observat. 2. R^x Miv. cydon. aromatiz. ʒj. ss. essent. cinamom. ʒ ss. ol. cinamom.

cinamon. stillutit. gut. *jj*. M.

R^x ol. cydon. Nardin. mastichin.
ana *3jjj*. spec. aromatic. rofat. *3j*.
nucist. caryophyll. stillatit. ana gut.
ju. cum pauc. cer. f. liniment. This
ol. cydon. is not kept in the shops;
it being out of use; except by a Fa-
mous Receipt Book Physician, who
prescribes it ol. cydon. chymic. and
commends it extravagantly.

Next I shall give you some forms
of Dr. *Willis's*, which are proper
enough in this place, because he and
I do not rank Dysenteries alike, and
he has them under that Title.

R^x aq. menth. cinamom. hordeat.
ana *3jjj*. cinam. fort. epidemic. the-
riacal. ana *3jj*. marg. pulverat. *3j*.
sacch. crystall. *3* ss. M. f. Julap. perlat.

R^x diascord. *3j*. laudan. liquid. *3* ss.
pulver. è chel. cancror. composit. *3j*. aq.
cinam. q. f. ut f. bol. But these already
named will make a better Bolus with-
out the aq. cinamom.

R^x pulv. è chel. cancr. comp. rad.
contrayerv. serpentar. Virginian. ana
3j. cinam. rad. tormentill. ana *3* ss. croc.
coccinell. ana *3j*. f. pulv. Dis. à *3* ss.
ad *3jj*.

B. Timans à Guldenkleee l. 3. cas. 15.

R^x conserv. ros. rubr. veter. *3jjj*. dia-
cydon.

acydon. cum spec. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. cortic. citr. condit. \mathfrak{z} ss. spec. aromatic. rosat. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. coral. rubr. ppt. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}$. lign. alo. \mathfrak{z} ss. terr. sigillat. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. miv. cyton. M. f. electuar. addit. pauxill. Syr. de ros. ficc. vel simil. otherwise I apprehend that the electuary will be too thick, or lose its force by too much of the miva.

Ger. *Dornaus in fasciculo medicin.*
Paracels. Fol. 75.

\mathfrak{R} lapid. hæmatit. alumin. glac. ana q. v. f. trochisc. cum gum arabic. solut. in aq plantagin. dos. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. ad $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ ss. trochisc. Addi possunt ad hujus $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}$. perlar. \mathfrak{z} ss. mum. liquefact. ad pond. omnium f. Mixtura dos. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}$. ad $\mathfrak{l}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}$. vel. $\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{v}$.

Gul. Rondelet. l. 3. method. medend. cap. 18.

\mathfrak{R} myrabolan. citrin. chebul. ana \mathfrak{z} ss. mastich. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. spic. nard. gr. $\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{j}$. cum Syr. rosar. solutiv. f. pil. In omni fluxu tuto dantur.

\mathfrak{R} Cyton. vel pyror. sorb. vel mespil. vel dactyl. virid. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}$. Macerent. in acet. & aq. & in eisdem coq. addend. ros. absynth. ana M. j. cymmin. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}$. pistent. diligenter add. acac. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}$. mastich. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. corall. spong. bedeg. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. ss. cariophyll. spic. nard. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$. ol. ros. omphac. myrtill. ana $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}$. f. catapl. addend. pan. smilagin. optim. $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{j}$.

℞ in dejectione extendatur supra totum venter.

℞ conserv. acor. vulgar. ℥ij. carn. cyton. ℥j. conf. flj. anth. vel stechad. ℥ ss. confect. cir. ros. ℥vj. diag. ℥j. cin. intest. gallinæ, corall. rubr. ust. ℥j. rad. bistort. ℥ ss. M. f. opiat. Syrup. de menth. ope vel cydon. Dos. ℥ij.

Casper. Pencer. Practic. Medicin. cap. 17.

℞ cortic. myrobal. citrin. ℥ij. rhabarb. ℥j. Torrefiant parum & terant. Add. bol. armen. ℥ ss. Tragacanth. gum arabic. par. torrefact. ana ℥j. cum sach. ros. antiq. & medico mivæ cydon. f. bol.

D. Leon. art. medend. &c. l. 4. Sect. 3. c. 4.

℞ sacchar. rosat. ℥j. ss. buglossat. ℥ ss. margarit. ℥ij. electuar. de gemm. ℥ij. M. & cum aq. chalybeat. exhibe.

℞ spec. diatr. santal. diacyton. sine speciebus. rob de ribe, de oxyacanth. ana ℥ ss. diamoron. ℥vj. spec. diatr. santal ℥ij. coral. rubr. ℥j. spod. balust. ana ℥ ss. bol. armen. ℥j. Syrup. myrtil. q. s. ut f. eclegm.

Faventinus Bern. vict.

℞ succ. cyton. ℥vj. succ. endiv. acetos. ana ℥ijj. semin. acetos. plantagin.

tagin. ana ʒij. coral. rubr. Semin. ros.
rubr. ana ʒj. aq. plantagin. ʒijj. coq.
ad terr. consumpt. aq. & succor. fa.
ctâ express. fort cum sacch. f. Syrup.
Dos. ʒij. mane & vesperi.

R̄ lact. vaccin. lapidat. & chaly.
beat. ʒbj. succ. plantagin. ʒijj. sacch.
rubr. ʒj. fs. vitell. ovor. No. ʒj. M. f.
clyst. quotidie ingeratur.

Schenk. in Obs. l. 3. Sect 1.

R̄ pan. infusi in f. q. aceti coq. & ex-
sicca super prunas. Torrefact. pulve-
risent. & exhib. cochl. j. cum vino
rubro styptico.

R̄ Casei ovin. veter. & exsiccat. q.
v. frustulatim. incis. bulliat in aq. ut
sal & nitrositas removeatur, dein plu-
ries lavetur ad totalem aduſcoratio-
nem. exsicce. & pulveris. Dos. ʒj. fs.
cum vino rubro styptico.

R̄ bol. armen. terr. sigillat. lapid.
hæmatit. ana ʒj. pic. naval. ʒj. fs.
corall. rubr. margar. opt. C. C. calci-
nat. loti in aq. plantagin. ana ʒj. sac-
char. rosat. ʒijj. F. pulv. Dos. cochl.
j. ante cibum. *Secret. Capellan. mea.*
Reg. ex Parao.

Rosa Anglica, which some suppose
to be written by *Johan. de Gadesden*
others by *Joh. de Arden*, has in it
some peculiar Med'cins; and espe-
cially

cially commends the boyling of an Egg, in Brandy. At other times in Vinegar, both which some People now have a great Opinion of in this Disease, by eating the Egg so made ready, *Aetius Tetrabibl. l. 3. Sect. 1. cap. 35. says Mera immatura & adhuc acerba ad solem desiccata, deinde trita & imposita usque expetente adhibita magnum pharmacum alvi restrictivum fient, ut ad diuturnas etiam caliacorum affectiones commodè exhibeantur; si pulverisata in cibo vel potu dentur.*

The Med'cin too of Old Cheese, spoke of before, and so much commended that it has got into Ladies Receipt Books, some time or another by a favourite Physician, or one that would make himself so, is highly commended by *Alex. Benedictus, cap. 28 de iis. que Fluxu conveniunt.* And *Hieronym. Capiuacc. prax. Med. l. 3. de affectil. intestin. cap. 15.* is full of the Elogies of this Preparation, and he has it out of *Avicenn. 7ul. Cesar Claudin. emp. rat. l. 3. f. 3. tract. 2. cap. 2. de alvi Fluxu*, is full of the same story of old cheese. And I believe that a great many successful Med'cins, might be recovered out of

the place where this and many more are got, and neglected, because to be found among the Women: neither do I believe that all that are there are the best; because they are for the most part, recommended and collected by People of no great Judgment in this way; but when they are proposed, their probability and improbability are to be judged by a wise Physician, and neither chosen nor neglected, because they are found among them. We see in our own time, when a seeming great Cure at least is performed by Med'cins; the People of interest obtain them as a mighty favour from the Physician; which he gives, not with a suitable caution for fear of the present Reputation that is at stake, and but too often loses it afterwards by recommending Med'cins as his own; and very often very unable to perform the effects they were commended for; when in truth they were none of his, and he had the praise by a trick rather than any great performance; by telling of wonders out of sight, or the like.

I might give you vast Numbers of Authors recommending this forgot thing.

thing, and perhaps deservedly enough; but I shall proceed.

Petrus Forestus says, l. 22. Obs. 1, 2, 3. de *Fluxu ventris & Diarrhaea*. *Quidam* tribus annis *Diarrhaea* laborans, tandem cum pulvem ex glandibus comederet alvus ei restricta est.

Johan. Baptist. ab Helmont instit. Physic. in audit. tit. Pylorus rector, p. m. 184. *Juveni* cuidam mane post assumpta aliquot mora cum dolore colico in *Diarrhaeam* incidenti exhibui bina ovorum vitella dura aceto rosaceo temperata, & sanatus est.

Ludovic. Mercat. has the Catapl. commended by *Gul. Rondelet.* before, and extols it wonderfully.

River. prax. Med l. iv. c. 5. de Diarrhaea. *It. de Febril. pestil. p. m. 144.* *Alvi Fluxus* perniciosus ex quo ager ad interitum ruere videbatur petentioribus diaphoreticis magna dosi exhibitis quasi momento cohibitus fuit. *It. R. succ. persicar. maculos. semperviv. major. ana ʒjjj.* *Bulliant* ad tertias dentur mane; certo curant quemlibet Fluxum quamvis inveteratum.

By the same Authors are also commended a great many more Simple and Compounded Med'cins, to be taken inwardly, and to be outwardly applied; but I have chosen

those only that have been the most commended; and what I can say are not only *probably* very good; but are much better than most of the Medicins in use at this Day.

My Electuary.

Among the compounded Medicins, I may reckon an Electuary, contrived and prepared by my self; whose Excellencies and Powers are known wherever any of his Majesty's *Ships* have gone: they being generally provided with it, by Order of their Lordships of the Admiralty; who are fully satisfied, by reports from their Fleets and Ships, of its power and success; It generally curing in Twenty four Hours. I could give many private instances of it, but after so indisputed a proof from the Admiralty minutes, no private account ought to be brought, to confirm it. Only I must say, that in this Town, and aboard of French Ships, it has cur'd after the French *Ipecacuanba* has prov'd unsuccessful. *It has one quality too, that recommends it, and very few other Med'cins, that it is grateful to a great degree, and that it produces no violent effect; nor none other that is visible, besides the curing.*

Thus having got through a tedious
Ca-

Catalogue of those Med'cins, that Observation has especially recommended to us for curing a *Diarrhea*; I need not to add my own Opinion in confirmation of their excellency; after so much and so constant an experience: but I must also say, that they must be regulated discreetly, and given according to the Maxims of Physicians of all Ages, which I have already explain'd. Neither shall I give my self any applause for stating the difficult conditions of these Maxims; whereby the Med'cins can only be given discreetly.

This is sufficiently known to those who are sensible of the want, and how far such an illustration contributes to the certain events of Medicins; which we so much desire. And therefore; I shall proceed, in the next place, to give some Histories of People that have been cur'd in this way.

The Cases.

MR. *James Gaderer*, a Pious and *Hist. l.*
 Learned Minister of the
 F 4 Church

Church of *Scotland*; who not being able to comply with the rigid Demands of the Presbyterian Government in that Country, in making a solemn Abjuration of Episcopacy, and a publick Acknowledgement of an Error, by living under that Constitution of Church Government: He came into *England*, and some time afterwards, was taken ill of a *Diarrhea*; which continued a great many Days, notwithstanding of all the Care and Endeavours of a learned Physician of that Country; which were to no purpose, tho' very proper. At last, I was call'd to him, at Dr. *Strahan's* House in *Princes-Court* in *Westminster*; He was strangely emaciated, and pin'd to a Skeleton; he was very feverish: his Water was of a very high Colour: his Tongue was not only very dry, but it had the vastest Chinks and Chasms in it that ever I saw; and it was very black: He had no Desire to eat; but a vast Drought: He did not rest a Nights: His Pulse was very quick: And his Stools came off sometimes slimy, and sometimes clear like Water; of which he had above twenty in a Day.

I order'd him to be purg'd with a Powder made of *3j. rhab. in pollin. redatt.*

redact. and *℞j. cinamom. pariter pulverat.* by which he had not more Stools than he had every day when he did not take it: And at Night, going to Bed, he took *℞ij.* of my Electuary for curing the Flux. His Drink was *decoct. alb.* exactly in that manner, as I have spoke it in my Directions for using this Electuary in his Majesty's Navy.

Next Day, when I came to visit him; I found that he had a very good Night; his Tongue was moister; and he had not one Stool from the time he took the Bolus: His Pulse was not so quick; neither was his Water in so small a quantity as before; notwithstanding, that he had sweat a little that Night.

I desir'd him to have no Concern for his not going to Stool in all that time; because 'tis very common that persons in his Condition do not go to Stool in two or three Days, and yet not to be costive when they go: Accordingly was it with him; for he had never a Stool in a Day or two, and yet it was in a good consistence when he went; notwithstanding that he had not taken of any other Med'cin than the *decoct. alb.* in all that time; as he did in the
long

long Attempt for his Cure, at first: In all that time he was not hot, nor uneasy: On the contrary, his Thirst vanish'd, and he began to have an Appetite for his Meat, and I left him to recover by a good Diet; which he did, without any Relapse; and is alive and in health in *London*, at this time.

Hist. 2.

Mr. *Matthews*, an Apothecary in the *Poultry*, had a Surgeon or a Journey-man-Apothecary in his Shop, who had been ill of a *Diarrhoea*, since the time he had been in the *West-Indies*. It continu'd very violent upon him for five or six Months, at least; and for curing of it, he had Advice from several eminent Physicians, that had occasion to come to the Shop in all that time: But all their Methods proving unsuccessful, and I happening to be there on Business, Mr. *Matthews's* Apprentice spoke to me concerning this Man I speak of, and who was then in the Shop. I enquired about his Case, and found that he had been ill as I have mentioned just now; he was become very lean; he had a great Drought, and had lost his Appetite.

I ordered him to take such a purge
as

as I prescribed before, the next morning; and I sent him 3j. or two of my Electuary, and bid him take ʒij. according to Direction, and to drink decoct. alb. or Water off a very brown Crust for a day or two; which he did, and recovered, to the admiration of all them that knew his Condition.

A Month or two after that, not having recover'd his Strength for the want of a well provided Kitchen; he was ill again, and I being in the North on Business; he sent to my Wife for some of the Electuary; which he took as formerly, and recover'd his Health perfectly, and I am told he has made a Voyage, at this time, to the *West-Indies*.

I was lately consulted for one Mrs. *Hist. 3.*
Chance, a Manto-maker in *Brentford*; who is a very old Woman, and who had been ill of a great while of a most obstinate *Diarrhaea*; which had eluded all the attempts of Physicians, Apothecaries, and every body that had given or prescribed her a Medicine.

She had many Stools Night and Day; and they pass'd from her insensibly, and were often frothy and like Lees of Wine: She was Feverish and

and had a great drouth, her Tongue was parch'd, and she had no appetite.

I sent her an half dose of a purgative with a little Powder of Cinnamon, and directed her to take the quantity of Electuary I gave her Son, at Night, as she went to bed; and for a Day or two to drink the Harts-horn drink; and if she did not recover to let me know: but the first news I had of her, was, that she got rid of her illness with the Med'cins she had taken; and was able to follow her Business of Manto-making, as before.

And with this I shall make an end of these Histories; since I have related three very considerable cases; which are sufficient for the present purpose. Not but that I could have given many more, both from my own Practice; and where I have been call'd to help out others; and perhaps as many more of those that have died under the cure of some Physicians; who know of this my Practice; and the Patients were probably to have been recovered. Yet, it was not fit to use neither me nor my Med'cin. But I leave them to themselves to think of this, and shall proceed to the *Lienteria* and *Passio Caliacæ*.

As

As to the more particular Prognosticks: They are almost altogether made, by accounting for these Appearances that are *after a Diarrhoea* has continued, for some time. But to keep up a little to the Custom of Physick-Books, in this matter, I shall be satisfied to hint, that Physicians generally give the Alarm of impending Danger; the Root and Fountain of Life being struck at, since our Digestion is either very much impair'd, or destroy'd; or the *Chyle* is carried off the wrong way, in the time of so rapid a Discharge: By which means the great Support and Reinforcements of our Life are cut off at once.

But to be more particular: The more fluid the Stools are; and the more they are fill'd with other Humours, the strength of the Disease is the greater.

And, if with them there comes a Fever, it is the worse. But if, with both, the Pulse is depress'd; the *Looseness* is still worse.

Stools that are frothy, and are like Lees of Wine, are very unpromising: especially, if the *Diarrhoea* is of any continuance, and the sick person is weak.

As

The prognosticks.

As to what degree Med'cins affect the Patient, in respect to the former Prognostick, is not left on the Records of Physick; unless it be that they are out of Hope.

And because the universal Experience of the World, about the Danger of this Disease, speaks out what Physick Books conceal: 'tis certain, that it most frequently proves an untoward Distemper, when it has exceeded *Celsus's* Term of seven days.

There is no danger in suppressing a *Diarrhea*, at any time, by the fore-going Maxims in their proper Condition: and Physicians but too frequently pretend, that it ought not to be stopt in the beginning: while they are endeavouring to do it; tho' to no purpose.

The *Ipecacuanha* has been found to be the safest, as well as the most to be depended on, in this Age: tho' applying it to the Maxims of the Modern and Ancient Physicians, it only is a Vomit: and considering the various Helps it wants, as we are informed from a French Account, published in the Transactions of our Royal Society, it comes far short of that Certainty that is desired, or that it is safe to have.

My Electuary, upon the Doctrine of the operation of Med'cins, most universally reaches the Disease; and is much the best compar'd with other Med'cins: and daily Experience does confirm it.

But as to particular Prognosticks in special Cases; and determin'd in Examples, they might well enough be brought in, at this time: And these general and particular Prognosticks might be explain'd, as the maxims are; if it were not to run out this Discourse to too great a length. Only I must say that these general Prognosticks are establish'd on, and naturally deduc'd from the Doctrins already demonstrated about this Disease; And as to particular Examples of particular Patients ill so and so of a *Diarrhea*, and to determine the proper Med'cins and their most visible event, is only to be done from the fore-going account; and that not so very impossible as most Physicians commonly think.

But to take leave of this part also, I shall proceed to account for the other sorts as briefly as may be; after I have related the Histories of two or three Patients cured of a *Diarrhea*.

The

*Particular
Prognosticks.*

*The Lienteria, and Passio Calica.**Cold and
foggy Air.*

AMong the appearances that are observ'd to precede a *Lienteria*, cold and foggy air come first to be considered: And, indeed, the coldness of the Air not reflecting on its other qualities does compress and condense the Blood, and by that action of it there are not so many, of its Volatil parts that commonly warm us, as is observed; but also there are not so many Spirits separated in the Brain, and the Blood's motion is slower and not so great; the consequence whereof, is a lesser Perspiration, and a greater Secretion of watry parts of the Blood where they may best, and among other parts in the Intestins; so that a greater quantity of *Lympha* being discharg'd in the Guts, the Excrements must be more fluid and more easily cast forth by the common contraction: But after this watry part is thus discharg'd, if it also turns sharp, or has other qualities that can *stimulat*, it will even make a greater contraction; and, so, a more powerful exclusion of Excrements and of every thing that

that is in the Guts. Moreover, foggy Air is very light, and by it the Lungs are not sufficiently expanded; and because of both these qualities of the Air, the Blood is less divided and comminuted in the Lungs, is grosser, and separates more watry parts in the Guts; which, also, by obtaining a power to stimulate, make the contraction of the Intestines with greater violence, and the Stool more fluid. Wherefore, cold and foggy Air will make a fluxility of Excrements, and a more violent contraction of the Guts.

Perspiration being that separation of parts from the Blood that is made by the pores of our Skin; and there being a defect of Perspiration, there must also be a smaller quantity separated, in proportion to the Perspiration that is interrupted: And what is not lost by the pores being kept in the Body, it will encrease the bulk and quantity of the Blood in our ordinary way of living; and because of this greater gathering of Blood (besides many more things that tend to the same purpose, by the accidents that happen to it when its bulk is encreased) there is a greater

*A Defect
of Perspira-
tion.*

G

ter

greater quantity of *Lympha*, or of its watry parts, discharged in the Guts; which, by its quantity and stimulating power it does acquire, must occasion the Stools to be more easily cast forth, and a more violent contraction of the Guts: in both which respects, a defect of Perspiration may produce this powerful effect.

*A pain in
the Sto-
mach.*

A pain in the Stomach may either proceed from stimulating matter contain'd in the Stomach; which, too, will make an Inflammation. Or, an Inflammation in the Stomach not produc'd by any thing that is stimulating contain'd in the Stomach can make pain: And whether the stimulating causes the Inflammation to encrease the pain, or the pain comes from the Inflammation; yet both of 'em must produce a greater contraction of the musculous Fibres of the Stomach, which will force out the contents of the Stomach, to whatsoever end the *Pylorus* or *Oesophagus*: these Fibres do determin the contraction of the Stomach. For, no doubt but this pain produc'd by matter in the Stomach, that stimulates, must produce the mentioned contraction: And it is also evident, that pain is a sort of *Stimulus* itself; and therefore it is cer-

certain, that the *Stimulus* being in the Stomach, it must produce this contraction, and the casting forth of any thing that is in it, as its necessary consequence.

After the same manner, Meats that are hard to be digested, either stay in the Stomach a longer time, or not: *Meats hard to be digested.* If they do not stay a sufficient time in the Stomach that they may be digested, they are cast forth in that degree of digestion they were capable to have for their stay: But if they cannot be cast forth till, by their longer stay, they are corrupted, turned sharp and are stimulating; they must make a greater contraction in the Stomach by which they are cast forth digested, or not, according to the force of that contraction: And so it is plain, how indigested Meats, or Meat hard to be digested, does con-
cur as a fore-going Cause.

It's evident, that a custom to eat *A Custom to &c.* of such things as are observ'd to Irritate, Stimulate, or any otherwise to cause a greater contraction of the Guts, and do purge, must needs contribute to the cause of this greater exclusion, the very essence of the thing being in the supposition: For,
G 2 purg-

purging Med'cins do either dispose the Blood to discharge a greater quantity of its *Serum* in the Guts, or promote their contraction, and these only being necessary for this exclusion, the thing is evident of itself.

A Diarrhea and every, &c.

After the same manner it is that a *Diarrhea*; which is a more frequent going to Stool with Slime, Gall and other Humours, the causes that produced it being among the fore-runners of a *Lienteria*, or appearing in its first beginning, must contribute to the producing of this Disease: For by it are the Fluxility of Excrements and the greater contraction; which are the only requisites of a *Lienteria*: so that a *Diarrhea*, and whatsoever doth precede it, may heighten the *Lienteria* as was found.

The attending appearances are the Meat very little changed.

The most evident Symptom, and that which plainly distinguishes this kind of *Looseness* from all the rest, is, that the Meat is cast forth with little or no change. But to have the Meat cast forth with little or no change upon it, is to have it cast forth in its ordinary Solidity, or very near it; and Meat to be cast forth in this manner, is contrary to one very considerable condition of a *Looseness*. So to be

be cast forth in that form, is not only against that condition; but is in one that is quite opposite to its easie ejection; especially out of the Stomach, where it almost gravitates in one lump in the bottom of the Stomach; which not only demonstrates a greater contraction as the sole concurrent, but that it is heightned to a great degree. And that this contraction may be, is evident, from the stimulating appearances related before: but especially when there is a Phlegmon or an Inflammation in the Stomach.

'Tis evident, also, that these Stimulating juices, Gall, Corrupted *A pain in the Stomach.* victuals, &c. being imparted into the Vessels, Musculous fibres, and other Instruments of senses, will be distracted, and will make a *Solutio continui*, which is pain: So that the fore-running appearances may produce pain. This is still more manifest in case of a Phlegmon. And therefore it is evident, how in this particular there must be a pain in the Stomach.

But in this unnatural state of the Stomach, which is occasioned by an *As inclination to Vomit.* afflux of its own juices that are corrupted, or by an afflux of Bile, or

both; there will not only be no inclination to Meat, or there will be no sense of Hunger; but there is an absolute aversion to eating: and all this being by a too great abundance of undigested stuff, and sharp Humours; 'tis certain, that they stimulating the musculous Fibres of the Stomach, must create an affection in proportion to the Stimulating; and if that is slight, it will only prove a constant endeavour, or an inclination to Vomit, as was said.

And Vomiting.

Yet, if those Humours are assembled in a greater abundance, so that they can be thrown up by the Throat and out of the Mouth, upon any little contraction of the Stomach: or that they are so stimulating, though of a smaller quantity, that they put the muscle of the Stomach in a more violent contraction, this nauseating, and the inclination we had to Vomiting, will be turn'd to real Vomiting and that of Bile, or of other Humours that may be contain'd in the Stomach.

The taste of a purging Med'cin.

But this more violent contraction of the Stomach, and the stimulating itself, may be produc'd, by a Custom of taking frequently of such things
that

that purge, as before: if then this Purging Substance is Fluid, or made so by the juices of the Stomach; it is manifest that this purging and stimulating Fluid, may be conveyed up the *Oesophagus*, and give its own taste to the Palat, and Tongue; so that we may have tast of a purging Med'cin, as is said. Besides all this, it is evident, how the tast of purgatives, that are of *Vitrioline*, and *Armoniacal* Med'cins may be made; tho' no such Med'cins have been taken: and so this whole matter is more plain.

Thirst is that desire we have to Drink, for want of *Saliva* about our Tongue. Now, it is manifest, that in time of a *Looseness*, and when there is an evacuation of *Lympha*, there must a smaller quantity be discharged upon the Tongue; or, there must be Thirst. Moreover, by stimulating the Stomach, or *Oesophagus*, their Muscles, or some part of them, must be inflam'd, and by the heat that is always in an inflam'd part, the moisture is easily dissipated, and the effect of the Heat may be convey'd to where there is no actual inflammation: so that if there is an inflammation in the Stomach only, or also in

*Thirst, and
Thirst with
an abundance of
Spittle.*

the *Oesophagus*, there is that dissipation of moisture supposing, or otherwise a Natural secretion of *Saliva*, or there is Thirst, and even when there is an abundance of Spittle.

*Bitterness
in the
mouth.*

And because there is no Liquor in our Body, that can give the least tast of Bitterness, unless it is the gall, and to have a bitter tast is to have Gall discharg'd in a reasonable quantity, about the Palat, and Tongue; which are the repositories of that sense. But there is not any place for separating a discernable quantity of the Gall but in the Liver, and its Store-house the Bladder of the Gall: Yet since this can be convey'd, by a known way, to the *Duodenum*, and is thence discharged in the Stomach; and by this it can be carried by its common inward Coat, by the *Oesophagus*, to these repositories of tast: 'Tis evident, that by the fore-runners of this Disease, there may be a suitable proportion of Gall to the Palat or Tongue; *b. e.* that, in the *Lienteria*, there may be a bitterness in the Mouth, or we may have a bitter tast, when we have a *Lienteria*.

*A Ferre-
rishness.*

'Tis, also, manifest, that in this greater abundance of Gall, the Blood
is

is thinner, more Fluxil; and can easily separate a quantity of Spirits: but because of its Fluxility, and its Capacity to separate Spirits, is its Determination and Velocity. And its greater Velocity, which always has heat attending it, depending only on such causes: 'tis evident, that there must be a greater Velocity of the Blood, and a greater Heat, which is a *Fever*. Moreover, in cases of Inflammation, there must, also, be a greater Heat and a greater Velocity; both because of the Pain of an Inflammation, and also by the recoiling of some of the Gross Subsisting Parts that make the Inflammation itself, as I have already prov'd: and therefore, in case of an Inflammation, where *Pain*, and those *Grosser* Parts occasion a greater Velocity with Heat, there is also a *Fever*. But because it is a *Fever* in time of great Evacuations, the Heat is less, and the Velocity not to a great degree; or the sick Person is *Feverish*.

'Tis plain too, that this Inflammation of the Intestins, distends them and makes the distance of their inward Surfaces greater from one another; or, makes the Guts appear
as

*A difficulty
in fetching
Breath.*

as if they were blown up; and this, Physicians say, is the effect of wind, which is almost impossible. But this greater distention of the Stomach and Guts, with that violent force, must needs straiten the contiguous and adjacent Parts, and the *Diaphragma* being, most especially, compressed by this forcible dilatation; it is certain, that it proportionably hinders *Inspiration*: Though it more especially takes off the force of the distending *Ribs* and *Sternum*, and in that manner impedes *Expiration* also. But the Actions of Inspiration and Expiration, being the whole act of Respiration or fetching our Breath, and they being impeded by this Inflammation of the Guts, and Stomach, which is in time of a *Lienteria*; it is, also, manifest, that in a *Lienteria*, there may be a difficulty in fetching of Breath. Moreover, in this Disease, the Blood is also thicker and has fewer Spirits, as before: but by this thickness of Blood, and its lesser Determination, the most Capacious and least resisting Vessels are the fullest: but the Vessels of the Lungs being such, the Lungs also must have their Arteries very much

much stuff'd with Blood. Now, when this quantity of Blood does very much fill the Blood-vessels, of the Lungs; the Air-vesicles and Vessels which are equally interlayed with the Blood-Vessels, must be compressed; and they being straitned, they cannot receive the quantity of Air they used to do in a determin'd time; and the falling down of the *Thorax*, is less able to affect those stuffed Lungs. Wherefore, in this case also, there is a defect of Respiration, and a difficulty of fetching Breath, as is observed.

But if the Stomach is full of undigested stuff, as it may be by the fore-running appearances in this Disease; it is evident, for the Reasons already assigned in the case of a *Diarrhaea*, that there must be a loss of appetite. Moreover, supposing that our digestion was perform'd by a dissolving Liquor, or *menstruum* separated in the Stomach, or convey'd into it; 'tis evident, that in case of an Inflammation in the Stomach, there must be separated a lesser quantity of this Liquor, and even that should be very soon dissipated by this attending Heat; and therefore the remain-

*A loss of
appetite.*

ing

ing Liquor, should not prove sufficient to affect the fibres of the Stomach, so as to create an appetite. And if we suppose, that the digestion is perform'd by the mutual Approximation of the inward Surfaces of the Stomach; 'tis manifest, that their sides cannot be brought so near, and the weight of the Meat in the inflamed Stomach stimulates, makes Pain, and puts the Stomach in Convulsions; by which the whole contents of the Stomach are cast forth. Consequently, in neither of these cases is there an appetite; and what they could desire cannot remain; but especially if it is taken in any quantity.

*And a loss
of Flesh.*

By this time, it is almost evident, that when any one has lain under great Evacuations, as a Vomiting, a *Looseness*, constant perspiration with little or no supply, or but nothing in respect of the discharges, that there must be a loss of Flesh: Because plumpness, or an abundance of Flesh, is by the filling of all the Vessels with Blood, and their proper Liquors: But great Evacuations being out of the Blood and other Liquors, the Vessels of those parts cannot be

so well fill'd, and there cannot be that Natural and Ordinary plumpness ; or, there is a *loss* of Flesh.

When this illness has continued for some time, and there has been great discharges of the more Fluid Parts of the Blood and of Spirits, it is no wonder that there should be a decay of strength: For, our strength is that power of our Muscles, whereby we sustain our Machine in its Natural and Erect posture; and by which it is carried along against many resistances; and the alternate and proper contraction of Muscles, being by the influx of Spirits into their *villi*; these *villi* and Muscles must be but weakly contracted by a smaller influx of Spirits, whether they be in a lesser quantity or they be more weakly determined: And, consequently, we are not so firmly sustained, we are not so able to march along; and so we find ourselves weaker. But if those fewer Spirits are also determin'd in a lesser quantity into the Muscle of the Heart; even this must be more languidly contracted; tho' more forcibly, with the same quantity of Spirits than lesser Muscles in our Body. And by the weaker

The succeeding Symptoms are a decay of strength.

weaker contraction of the Heart, the determination of the Blood, and of the Spirits is also weaker : and by this weaker motion of the Blood come those Sweats and *Fainting*, as is observed.

Paleness.

And in this great and long discharge from the Mass of Blood, the quantity of Blood is also destroyed. But by the quantity of Blood distending the capillary Vessels, the *thinness* of the *Cuticula*, its *smoothness*, &c. is our colour : And the *Cuticula* being thinner and smoother, and the capillary Vessels, being well fill'd with Blood, the colour of the Blood does, proportionably, shine through those Vessels, and our Skin, and maketh that pleasant colour. But, in the *Lienteria*, there being great Evacuations from the Blood, the capillary Vessels are not so fit to transmit the colour of the Blood, the *Cuticula* is more hardened, thicker and not so Smooth; and so this colour is not so fully transmitted. Now, this colour being proportionably lesser, and the Native colour of Membranes taking place, we must be pale, as is said.

A Dysentery.

But this Inflammation still continuing, and the Subsisting Parts being press'd

pressed by their succeeding parts in the same Vessels; they must needs break through their Channels, if the force of the succeeding parts doth last. But Blood breaking out of the Blood-Vessels of the Guts, may fall into the Guts themselves, and be cast forth with the Stools: and therefore a *Lienteria* of a greater continuance may be succeeded by a *Dysentery*, or by having Bloody-Stools. Moreover, the stimulating matter in the Stomach and Intestins, that occasion this violent ejection, becoming more to stimulate, and applied, for sometime to the Blood Vessels of the Guts it must cut into those Blood-vessels; and wounds being made on them, the Blood must be let out and discharged with the Excrements. So it is manifest, that when a *Lienteria* has been of any standing, it may bring a *Dysenteria* along with it; as is observ'd.

But when so long and so continu'd And Death.
a course of pain, so constant and great Evacuations, without a sufficient supply; have run on for some considerable time: It is no wonder that nothing but Death can succeed. For, by the great discharge, the whole quantity of our Liquors are exhausted; but more especially our Spirits;
by

by a scanty supply whereof, the Muscle of the Heart is so weakly contracted, that it is unable to propel the small quantity of Blood; or, there is *Death*.

When improperly cur'd the Jaundice.

Yet this Disease running out to a longer time; and sometimes unduely checkt with Opiat and Astringent Medicins, there will happen a Jaundice; For the Liquor of our Blood subsisting in the meseriactal Vessels, and not having a sufficient determination in the whole Mass; subsists also in the Vessels of the Liver; and even its subsistence is not so great as its defective determination; but by both these conditions, the bile is not so fully separated from the Blood, and being carried along with it in the common circulation, it Swims on the Surface of the Blood. But our colour being from the conditions of our Blood, and Skin; as before: 'Tis evident, that when this yellow Liquor flows in that order and in that condition, as is exprest, we must look yellow; and because of this unnatural yellowness, we are said to be ill of the Jaundice. Wherefore we may have the Jaundice, by the *Lienteria* remaining for some time.

But

But our Blood and other Liquors *a Dropsie.* subsisting first about the Guts, and next in other parts, as before, must, by this subsistence of these Liquors, when a greater quantity of them comes to a determin'd section of their Vessels than can pass it in the ordinary time, be accumulated in those parts: and by this gathering, the Vessels and parts are distended accordingly, as they can yeild and give way. But because of this distention, or the breach of any of 'em, and their discharging Liquor in the cavity of the next part; we are said to have a Dropsie, it is manifest, that in the longer course of this Disease, we may be seiz'd with a Dropsie.

Moreover, an Inflammation of the Stomach and Intestins being the most common affection in a *Lienteria* and a *Caliaca Passio*: But by this Inflammation those parts are prodigiously swell'd; and by it the whole *Abdomen* is very much fill'd, and the *Peritonæum*, *Musculi recti* &c. are at a mighty stretch; and because of this violent distention, we have an unyielding swelling: All which happens by the most common Affection of this Disease: It is evident,

H

that

that most commonly a Tympanites is produc'd, and rather than any other sort; since that is a Disease where the *Abdomen* is prodigiously swell'd, and resists our touch. Moreover, the Stomach and Intestins having their outward and common Coat from the *Peritonæum*; and they being inflam'd, that Membrane must have some share also, and the Inflammation convey'd to the *Peritonæum* itself: by which it is very much stretch'd, and the Muscles that creep along its surface: And by all this especially a Tympanites.

What a *Lienteria* is.

By this time, it is manifest, that a *Lienteria* is nothing else but a quicker voiding of what we eat and drink, before they have undergone any change or but very little; and all this because of the fore-going appearances, already related.

Why I joyn the *Celiaca* Passio to it.

But, to this, I have put the *Celiaca* Passio, or *Lienteria Intestinorum*; because they have generally, the same fore-going, attending, and succeeding appearances: And not only that the *Chyle* is made, but that it is sent out by the *Anus*, and not determin'd by the *Lacteals*, do sufficiently prove, that this affection is most especially

not wholly, in the Guts. So that it is only turning the mechanism I have shown before, in the Case of the *Lienteria*, properly speaking, and represent the operating of the fore-going appearances in the Guts only, and in the Stomach not at all; or, in a lesser degree. Wherefore, all that was to be said concerning the *Lienteria*, or the *Lienteria* strictly speaking; and the *Passio Caliacca*, is evident: and a *Lienteria* of the Guts or a *Passio Caliacca*, is a quicker voiding of Chyle among the Excrements, because of the Reasons assign'd.

What's a Caliacca Passio.

By what I have now said, it is manifest, that proceeding directly in an enquiry into the necessary production of those Diseases, and into their way of existing, I have confin'd my self to find out plain Truth only: by which, all Opinions and Things of the same nature may be compar'd, examin'd, and determin'd; tho' I make this none of my Business at present; because, neither my Method nor Affairs in the world do allow of digressions of this kind. Yet to show you how easie this is to be done, I shall observe, that the *Passio Caliacca* is most frequently said to proceed

How other opinions in this matter might be examined.

Dr. Morton
mark.

from an obstruction in the Intestins, by which the secretion of *Chyle* into the *Lacteals* is impeded; or, that the same action of determining the *Chyle* into the milky passages cannot be so conveniently performed; because it is not thin enough, by a due fermentation of Bile and the juice that comes from the *Pancreas*, according to *Sylv. de Graaf*, and, their followers. Dr. *Morton* following the common opinion of Authors, in his Book, *de Phthisi*, supposes this, in the account he gives us of a Phthisick that followed upon this Disease; though it is evident against the Learned Doctor and all the World, that a *Lienteria* cannot be made by any such obstructions nor in the manner *Sylvius*, and the rest have supposed it. Neither do white Stools constitute a *Lienteria*, largely speaking, or a *Celiac Passio*; as he alledges: and shows quite another thing; as it may be collected by what I have said in this Book, and might be more fully prov'd if this was the proper time.

This I thought fit to hint, that younger people might not expect, either to Cure milky-Vessels obstructed, or Strumous Intestins by a Diuretical Med'cin, and with that certainty this

Author

Author desires us to trust to: for he has not been attentive enough to the Fact, neither has he collected it in proper circumstances. I do not say this as any reflection on the quiet Ashes of the Worthy Doctor; but that Physicians may find, that there is nothing in the ablest Men that can give them an Infallible Title, and that they may pursue all methods that may guide them through in the exactest way against the sly, and unseen Errors that creep upon us every Minute, and in all the actions of our Life.

I might justly complain too, that another occasion of a *Calicæ Passio*, And all the Mo-
deors. which is common among the Ancients, should still be retain'd among the modern Authors: and that is, how this Disease might be produc'd by *Cicatrices*, they suppos'd, in the Guts. Yet, there's nothing more plain, than that this *Lienteria* should not happen, even tho' we did allow of the mentioned Cause: But this notion was evidently found on an Opinion, some of the Ancients had about the *Chyle* being convey'd into the Blood-vessels of the Guts; and yet nothing can disagree more with our plainest discoveries of our Eyes in dissecting. Ma-

ny more things might be noted to this purpose: But I having given plain and naked Truth, it is very easie to accommodate all known and propos'd Opinions to the Conclusion thus established; and by them to try the truth and falsity of those Opinions, their possibility or impossibility, and how far they may be probable.

*Why I do
not add
Progno-
sticks.*

The next step I may be thought to make, may be about the Progno-
sticks of this Disease: but I have already shown, that this is the most improper place; because, they are considerations that arise from the Practice and *Theory* of a Disease, and conclusions about the success we have observed to attend particular Practices; or that we are perswaded they must be so. And as to those Prog-
nosticks that are pronounced from the Nature of the Disease it self; abstracting from the use of Medicines; they appear very plainly to any one, from what I have now demonstrated, but especially about those things that *succeed* this Distemper.

*The gene-
ral Maxim
for curing
the Liente-
ria.*

Wherefore I shall proceed, as formerly, to show what Maxims have been established from the Practice of all former Ages, and if there are any
in

in our own, for curing the *Lienteria*, that I may account for them, as I did before in the *Diarrhaea*; and indeed, I cannot contain my self from asserting, that this stating of the Maxims of former Physicians, and accounting for them in this manner, ought more properly to be reckon'd Experience, than any Testimony we carry about us, of our having run through a Period of idle and uncultivated Youth, and that we are arriv'd, toothless and senseless to Four score; especially, since it is a thing of great Labour to be fitted to discern, and so to dispose our Observations that they may remain Eternal Facts. *Hippocrates* was indeed, an Old Man; and lives still by telling of Truths, that the newest Sun cannot disprove; while our Old Gentlemen, who ever despised his Acquaintance, drop off, and their Experience they talk so much of serves themselves only, and he outlives them, and Ages of Experience-pretenders.

What Experienceis.

Yet, since this Disease has its evident Distinction, not only in Appearance, as we found at first out-setting; but also in its Nature, as the Demonstration I have given doth mani-

They are not sufficiently stated in any Author.

fest : Yet we cannot find any particular Method assigned among Authors, because of the Difference and Distinction in those Diseases; but, with them, the very same Methods are to be followed in this case as was formerly in the *Diarrhea*, whose Maxims I then explained. And yet not only the rehearsal of the *appearances* that did precede, and the *Symptoms* that have come along with the *Lienteria*; but also the brief account of the Actions of those Medicins, that answer the Maxims establish'd for the curing the *Diarrhea*, do manifestly declare, that this common Method cannot hold universally in this Disease; and that it has no relation to the cure of those Distempers as they stand Distinguish'd from other *Loosenesses*: And 'tis well for Men, that this Disease can affect 'em so rarely; but especially in its Distinction.

The way
to settle
the Max-
ims of this
Disease.

Wherefore to be short, and not to repeat what I have spoke so plainly before; I think it enough to hint, that this Disease so far as its *Appearances*, and the occasions of them are common to a *Diarrhea*; may be cur'd by Med'cins given according to the Maxims, and as they are stated in
that

that place. But if either the appearances do differ, or that some of the same appearances are differently produced (which may very easily be discover'd by what I say in both places) they cannot allow of the same way of curing; and even the same Method in both must be pernicious to some one of 'em; and this is the *Variatur cura secundum varietatem causarum* of M. Cat. which shows, by the by, that this Destructive difference has been observ'd, but not discover'd, or not so as we might have a rule, and be put in a Capacity to avoid it.

The great difficulty of doing this, may appear through all the Practice of Physicians, and in the Practice of this Disease more particularly. For when the question is put, whether it is best to *Vomit*, or to *Purge* in this Distemper? We find our great guides at vast odds in their Opinion, but with so little Reason, that we do not know where to bestow the prize. *Rhases* says, that *Vomiting* is useful, because it discharges from the Stomach. Yet *Hippocrates* seems to be of another Opinion, when he says, that *People* who cannot retain their Meat because

cause of a *Lienteria*, should not take a *Vomit*. And *Galen*, in his Commentary on that Aphorism, seems to confirm the same Doctrin, and hints, that Vomits are not altogether so safe in a *Lienteria*, from a Weakness in the Stomach, there being a great store of *acid Phlegm* in the Guts; and those things only should be discharged by a Vomit, that are contain'd in the Stomach; but it is by no means Expedient to attempt an Evacuation, of any thing from the Guts by that sort of *Medicine*. Tho', says he, in that kind of *Lienteria* that proceeds from an exulcerated Stomach by sharp and thin matter, a Vomit seems to be proper enough to be given; but never in Winter. Now to reconcile this unsettled declaration of *Galen*, *Roslin*. advises, that the matter which is contain'd in the Guts, ought to be purg'd off, but that which is in the Stomach must be cast forth with a Vomit.

Epit. curat.
l. 3. Cap.
15.

Here is a dark Oracle indeed, and I am sorry to say, that the Opinion of more modern Physicians, is neither differing nor more clear than this: and to be more particular, I must repeat what I lately hinted; that so far as a *Lienteria* has any thing common

mon with a *Diarrhaea*, which I have explain'd already, it may admit of the same way of curing: And in that case, we may easily apprehend, how a Vomit may be *useful*, and *hurtful*, without the least occasion of doubting; and that by reflecting on what I said, when I treated of that general Maxim for curing a *Diarrhaea*. But 'tis certain, when a *Lienteria* has its rise from an inflammation in the Stomach especially, that neither *Vomiting*, nor *Astringents*, nor *Opiats*, nor *Sweating*, nor *Cottion*, nor any other of those things that were proposed, and found reasonable; besides, that they have been the Practice of the World, in curing a *Diarrhaea*, can serve us in any stead; nay, they are rather hurtful; unless so far as Blood-
ing, which is proper in itself, may be perform'd in other fit and reasonable Circumstances, which are a little hard to be determin'd, since it does not hold universally in all Persons, nor in every time of the same Disease, in the very same Patient.

Yet in given conditions, even this is not so difficult, if this my fore going Explanation is fully understood. What I now say concerning the *Lienteria*,
strictly

strictly speaking is also to be understood of the *Passio Caliacæ*, *Mutatis mutandis*.

Aph. 1.
Sect. 6.

Sect. 2.
L. 2.
popul. No.
49 ad. 2
Lint.

The sole hint I can discover among Ancient or Modern Writers, is what *Hippocrates* has said, viz. In the longer duration of a *Lienteria*, if there are sour belchings that were not formerly, 'tis an excellent and an hopeful sign: *Tho, in another place, whence this Aphorism is brought word for word, he says, and perhaps we may endeavour to procure those sour belchings.*

Now, belching being that Action of the Stomach, where by viscid, and undigested stuff in the Stomach while it is fermenting and rais'd in *bullula* by the interfluent air, are broke in pieces, either by the greater *Nifus* of the included air, or the sides of the Stomach it self, or *Oesophagus* : And whether by either of them or all is needless to determine ; but the dismiss'd air is prest up the *Oesophagus*, and makes various sounds, according to the differing Modulations it has in the Throat. But when Air can be determin'd up the Weazon from the Stomach ; it is evident, that there is a greater contraction by the *Pylorus*, and a *Lienteria* happening by so violent a determination of the stomach through the *Pylorus*, and the force of this being destroy'd

stroy'd: which force of the *Pylorus* being now restored, as is evident by those sour belchings; 'tis also manifest, that when there are acid belchings, which were not before, the meat may be detained too, till its fluxility can contribute to the discharging Force of the stomach it self: or, which is the same thing, that sour belchings give an hopeful sign of a *Lienteria* being Cur'd, according to the Aphorism.

But as to the *Perhaps*, we may endeavour to procure them: 'Tis evident also, that there was need of a *Fortasse* even in Hipp. own observation: for, he found in the case of *Demoenata*, when he had obtained those *Ructus acidi*, that he was not cured till after he had taken a vomit of *Hellebor*. Moreover there being a new force obtained to the *Pylorus*, inso-much that it cannot only detain the contents of the stomach; but also can determin the air of its rarefying contents by the *Oesophagus*: it is manifest, too, that if this air is made up of a great abundance of sharp and undigested stuff thus shut up in the stomach, that it will still stimulate and make exclusions; as before. So that the *Ructus Acidi* may be with the *Lienteria*, and yet it not be absolutely cur'd:

cur'd; and this observation of the great *Hippocrates* was wisely cautioned, with his *perhaps*: nay, he deals fairly with us, and tells us, how he cur'd with a vomit after this attempt had prov'd unsuccessful; which, in this particular, is the common condition of a *Lienteria* and a *Diarrhea*, as I observed, and may have the common reason assigned for it, which I alledged in the former occasion, in treating about a *Diarrhea*. From all which, it is also plain, how the *Rusts Acidi* may be good or how they may be hurtful.

Bleeding

As to what I said concerning Bleeding; that it was the sole general Maxim, among those for curing a *Diarrhea*, that could be of greatest use to us on this Occasion. The reason is evident from what I said there, and shall hereafter declare, in treating of the Cure of the *Dysenteria*: and therefore I shall proceed to give a list of some simple Medicines, and also of some that are compounded, leaving the discreet application of them to the Physician, by the help of such rules that may be taken from what I have already said about the general Maxims for curing this Disease.

The

The Medicins.

AS the *Maxims* establish'd for curing these Diseases, do very much agree with *those* spoke of before, in the case of a *Diarrhea*; so must the *Med'cins* that are to answer the designs of those *Maxims*, be much of a sort, with *those* mentioned in the former place. But as there are *Indications* peculiar to the Practice of the *Lienteria*, and *Passio Caliacæ*; which are taken from the distinguishing marks of both; and therefore some *Med'cins*, at least some *Methods*, will be found to be particular upon this occasion.

But since my way has been to state and explain the *Maxims*, that are found reasonable for curing any Disease, and to leave *Med'cins* I give an account of to be judiciously sorted, by those that look into the conditions that make the *Maxims* reasonable; I shall proceed in this my *Method*, and relate some of the most eminent forms that have been used in those Diseases.

℞ rad. cichor. ʒj. coq. in f. q. aq.
font.

font. ad ℥ ss. in fine coction. adjic.
comar. absynth. pug. i. Colatur. ad-
huc calid. affund. rhab. elect. ʒj. ac
post debitam infusion. liquor. colato
add. Syr. de absynth. aut menth. ʒ ss.

℞ rhabarb. optim. ʒj. ss. santal.
rubror. gr. xv. myrabolan. ʒ ss. ci-
nam. acut. ʒj. sal. absynth. ʒ ss. In-
fund. tepidè per noct. in aq. menth.
ʒjj. Mane bulliant parumper ac add.
Syrup. de chalyb. ʒ ss. F. pot. Vel,

℞ rhab. elect. pulverat. ʒ ss. nuc.
moschat. ʒj. C. C. ust. gr. xv. marg.
pptar. ʒ ss. f. pulv. Vel,

℞ pulver. rad. jalapp. rhab. ana
ʒ ss. theriac. caelest. gr. jjj. nuc. mos-
chat. tost. ac pulverat. ʒj. M. f. pul-
ver. dos. No. jj.

A great Remedy on, this occasion,
was of three parts of juice of Pome-
granats, one of the juice of Mint
and adding as much Hony, as to make
it a lambitive.

℞ terr. sigillat. smaragd. pptarum
antimon. diaphoretic. terr. japonic.
ana ʒj. laudan. opiat. gr. jjj. ol. cina-
mon. gut. i. M. f. pulv. dos. No. jv.

℞ bezoart. lunar. ʒjj. cinnab. na-
tiv. cinnab. antimon. ana ʒj. castor.
ʒj. laudan. opiat. gr. jj. ol. menth.
ci-

cinamon. ana gut. *jj*. M. f. pulver. dof.
No. *vj*.

℞ conserv. ros. rubr. Chocolat. ana
℥ijj. croc. mart. succin. ppti. ana *℥j*.
cinnabar. nativ. *℥ijj*. bals. peruvian.
℥j. laudan. opiat. gr. *vj*. M. addend.
Syr. conditur. nuc. moschat. q. f. ut
f. electuar.

℞ conserv. rosar. rubrar. *℥ijj*. C. C.
C. *℥ijj*. terr. vitriol. dulc. *℥j*. Sulphur.
anodyn. vitriol. *℥j*. matr. perlar.
℥ss. Syr. cydon. q. f. ut f. electuar.

℞ Terr. japonic. rad. ar. tormentil.
paon. ana *℥ijj*. pulverent. ac. add. miv.
cydon. *℥v*. Syr. ejusd. q. f. ut f. elect.
cui adjic. ol. mastichin. *℥j*. nuc. mos-
chat. cinamon. menth. ana gut. *vj*.

℞ sp. vin. rectificat. *℥ijj*. cui add.
ol. cinamon. gut. *xijj*. cariophyll. gut.
vj. rosar. gut. *jv*. extract. lign. alo. *℥ijj*.
solvant. al ac digerant ad usum.

Outward Med'cins are, also, ap-
plied for this end: As Oyl of Ma-
stick, Wormwood, Spikenard, &c.
Oyntments with Nutmeg, Mastick,
Goats rue, Schananth. Calam. Aro-
matic. Mace, Wormwood, &c.

℞ absynth. menth. ana M. *j*. rosar.
rubrar. pug. *jj*. medull. pan. torre-
fact. & in vin. macerat. *℥ijj*. cinamon.
galang. lign. alo. ana *℥j*. nuc. mos-
chat.

chat. mastich. bol. armen. ana 3 ss.
medull. cydon. in vin. coct. in quo cydon.
coct. fuere q. s. F. cataplasma, quod
calidum applicetur ventriculo.

Many more forms like those I have now marked, and others that may be contrived out of the Simples, taken from the place I referr'd to. After this manner may be brought into Practice Bathing, diaphoretical Medicins, Diuretical, &c. for the Reasons I assign when I mention them.

Diuretical Med'cins, are in the highest esteem among any of the other sorts: and if we were sure what Authors alledge about the Nature of this Disease, and the success of Diureticks, they would hint us Medicins of the greatest Powers and of the most Stupendous Effects.

Dr. Morton noted.

Dr. Morton, in particular, who supposes an absolute obstruction of the Glands of the Intestins, and of the lacteal Vessels or very near it; when there is a *Passio Caliacæ*, at least, tells us of wonderful success he has had by those Med'cins: and in an Appendix he has in his Book of a Consumption, and of those that come from a *Caliacæ Passio*, tells us of great cures done by Diureticks. I must

must believe, that they are indeed very Excellent Med'cins; for the Reasons I have, really, assigned: But if that Disease did already proceed from an Obstruction of the Lacteal Vessels, or that its real cause was from an Obstruction of the Glands of the Guts, those Diuretical Medicins might be brought into a most universal Practice in all Obstructions. But in my Opinion there is no such thing in this case; and though the Glands of the Intestins may be found to be obstructed in some that have died with this Disease upon them: Yet the fore-going Theory does fully instruct us how all the appearances in this Disease, even in its most distinguishing condition, may be brought about; tho' there never was any of those Glands obstructed, and there was no hindrance in the propelling the *Chyle* into the Lacteals; in respect of those Vessels themselves.

This is evident by what I have said; and therefore I shall proceed to give an History or two of Patients ill of that Disease.

Mr. *Symcock*, who was ill of a great while of a mighty pain at his Stomach, a desire to eat, and yet

Hist. I.

when he began to eat he loath'd at every thing; he had a moderate *Looseness*, of five or six Stools a Day: Yet when he did eat of any thing, it made a racking pain in his Bowels and Stomach, and a great pain in his Back, and was never easie till he began to go to stool: he went three or Four times in an hour, and pass'd his Meat but very little chang'd: he had a great drought, a dryness on his Tongue; and did not make much water, but what he did was of an high colour.

I was called to him in Januar. 1698. and ordered him to be let \mathfrak{z} vjjj. of Blood, and next Day to drink the following Potion,

\mathfrak{R} rhabarb. elect. \mathfrak{z} j. rasur. santal. rubr. cinamon. acut. ana \mathfrak{z} j. Infund. clausè ac calidè per noct. in decoct. tamarind. \mathfrak{z} vj. Colatur. manè per expression. Fact. add. Syr. de cichor. cum rhabarb. \mathfrak{z} ss. spir. lavendul. \mathfrak{z} j. f. Potio.

His ordinary drink when he did not take Physick was a decoct. alb. wherein is boil'd rad. tormentil. galang. ana \mathfrak{z} j.

He took morning and evening, the following Bolus, \mathfrak{R} pulver. ar. com-

composit. ℞j. extract. gentian. q. s. ut
f. bol.

He had also some of those Drops I mentioned lately; and sometimes he took of *Mynsichtus's* Elix. Stomachic. and continu'd so to do without any Benefit.

Then I order'd him this electuary, to be taken three or four times a Day.

℞ conserv. rosar. rubrar. antiq. ℥ijj. theriac. Andromach. ℥ijj. conserv. prunell. Sylvestr. ℥j. F. electuar.

He continu'd to take of his drops interchangeable, and sometimes he took of the following apozem instead of the white drink.

℞ decoct. v. radic. aperient. ℔ijj. liquor. tartar. ℥ijj. Syrup. de v. radicib. ℥ijj. M.

He drank four Spoonfuls of a Stomachic Tincture, with Wine after every Dose of his Electuary. He found himself, in a Day or two very much better: he began to want of his Gripes after eating; and all his Symptoms were much easier: inso-much that continuing, with a little thing now and then to this purpose, for some time he was perfectly cur'd

Hist. 2. Mr. R———r late Governour of B———s, who some Years ago, was taken ill of a *Dysenteria*; and at last getting rid of that fell very ill of, sometimes a *Lienteria*, and sometimes of a *Passio Caliacæ*; and this has stuck by him many Years: he goes to Stool Twenty times of a Night, when he is at worst; he has a great Drought, and often when he has a great deal of Spittle. He hearing of the great success of my Electuary, I have contrived for *Dysenteries* and *Diarrheas*, called for my help. But finding how matters stood, I told him that his cure was to be attempted in another Method: Only, that my Med'cin might be of good use to check the immoderate course of his *Looseness*, upon occasion. Accordingly, I began his cure in the fore-going Method; but all to no purpose.

But changing to other sorts, on this design, and putting in some Doses of my Electuary, he was tolerable well for a Fortnight or Three Weeks: He catching cold, and using untimely Diversions on the water, he relapsed; and was so out of Heart that he was willing to put off his

his cure to another time. He is a strong Man; and otherwise of an healthy constitution, and remains yet an attempt for any Man to cure him of this Disease.

These being the only notable Patients, that I have had or seen of my own in this Disease; I am willing to mark 'em, even though the Practice on one of 'em did not answer the design'd success. Indeed, I may say I had not a fair Trial: But if it had been never so fair, and I the most disappointed, I should not be ashamed to own it: especially after using the best Methods to be practis'd by any Body, and I believe as properly applied. But to leave this, we shall follow out the Method propos'd, and enquire into the Doctrin of *Dysenteries*.

The *Dysenteria*.

Among the Symptoms that are the fore-runners of a *Dysenteria*, *Hippocrates* ranks hot and warm air. The foregoing appearances ap. 16. f. 3. For warm air both by its weight and Heat expands our Blood, makes it to take up more space in our Vessels,

1 4 and

and to break through some of the more tender arteries. By the same warmth of the Air, our Blood is made to separate more Spirits, and because of the quantity of Spirits convey'd to the Heart, is the greatness of its Contraction, and by that a more strong determination of the Blood; which is again, a greater force upon any of the less resisting arteries. But if naturally, or by some other concurring accident, the Arteries of the Guts are among the weakest, and are of that number, which cannot hold out against this stronger determination, this greater rarefaction and bulk of our Blood; it is evident, that, by warm air, there will be an irruption of Blood into the Guts. Which quantity of Blood mixt with the other humours, or not congeal'd, will make for a fluxility of Excrements, or corrupting in this, or in a congeal'd state, will Stimulate, &c. After the same manner, liquors that are strong and spirituous, put a mighty violence on all the Vessels: for the quantity of the liquor is an addition to the Blood; and the Spirits of the liquor, or its smaller parts that are easily mov'd, and forcibly determin'd between the parts
of

*Strong
liquors.*

of the Blood, *disunite* them and set them at a greater distance from one another; which equally affecting the parts of the whole mass, must needs make it of a greater bulk, and to possess more space, and that with the Violence of the subtil parts of the strong liquor: and this bulky liquor expanded with force, distending its Vessels, must *risque* their bursting more or less to the bulk and rapidity of the rarify'd blood. But this eruption of Blood; by any defect of the Arteries of the Intestins, or that they are naturally less resisting; falling into the guts, will, by this quantity of Blood, or by its stimulating, promote an exclusion of what is contain'd in the Guts.

But in catching Cold, one of the *Catching* most sensible affections is a lesser per- *Cold.* spiration, and by that, a greater quantity of Blood; which with these conditions of Youth, warm air, &c. may break out of its channels, and produce appearances, as before. Or, in this greater quantity of Blood, there will be a more plentiful discharge of watry parts into the Intestins; which, by making the Stools more fluid or Stimulating, will have the effects formerly

merly mentioned in a *Diarrhaea*: and both those being together, or the last only with the rest of the present symptoms, will bring along Bloody Stools, as is necessary.

Aph. 30
sect. 3.

The people that are like'yest to have a *Dysentery*, *Hippocrates* has very excellently noted: for he has recorded, that *those* who are past their Youth are the aptest to have a *Dysentery*: for, dividing the periods of Human life, according to *Hippocrat.* and the ancients, the years about the ending of the period of Youth, and the next, the Blood is in the greatest abundance, and is most easily rarify'd; and, by consequence, fills the Vessels to a greater degree, and is apter to be determin'd with a greater force; it having no fault besides, upon supposition. But if you add to this state warm liquor, hot air, exercise, or any other accident of this sort: Any one of them must augment this, already so well dispos'd Blood, and make an eruption as has been said. Yet from the greater abundance of Blood, and that it is more capable to be rarify'd and to break through tender Vessels, it is evident, that that period of life is the most naturally dispos'd

pos'd to have *Dysenteries* in all reason, as well as by the observation of *Hipp.* which, in this particular, is also True; and conform to experience.

People that are of a bilious constitution, or that separate a greater quantity of gall, than People commonly do; have, either because of their quantity of Gall, a thinner Blood, or a Blood that's a longer time in coagulating after it is let out of the Body: or this thinner Blood is the Cause of the greater and more plentiful secretion of that liquor; or, a thinner Blood is the necessary condition for this greater secretion. If either or all of these; yet people of a bilious constitution, or that have a great abundance of gall, have thinner blood; and the more thin the Blood is, the more capable it is to be rarify'd, to be determin'd with a greater force and velocity round the Body; to stretch and forcibly to break through some of the most tender *Arteries*; and, in circumstances, to be powred forth in the Guts in a quantity proportionable to the wound and other conditions: all which happening, in a time, when the excrements are now fluid and more frequently cast out of the Guts; it must also be carried forth with them.

*People of
a bilious
constitution*

Be

Besides, Blood discharg'd in the Guts can irritate, and do many more things that produce a Looseness as is fully said before.

*Drinking
of too much
wine.*

Wine is a liquor very full of Spirits, of which it gives a greater quantity to the Blood, and these being mixt with the Blood, make it more hot, encrease its Velocity, rarifie it, and produce all that I have shown to follow upon the Blood being too much rarify'd and determin'd with a greater Velocity: and therefore a too great use of wine will more certainly produce all these effects, as is observed.

*A suppression
of the
piles.*

Those that have a suppression of the Piles, dispose them also to have a *Dysenteria*; for they having a greater quantity of blood, and naturally determin'd with force enough to break through these Vessels: but when this effusion of a greater quantity of Blood that commonly and in many different times of the year was voided this way, is suppress'd and none of the general evacuations encrease upon it, it must be still retain'd in the mass of Blood, and this quantity of Blood does proportionably fill the Vessels. But if this Blood which is a greater quantity is not, otherwise vitious; it will seperate a greater num

ber of Spirits, and must be sent round the Body, either with a greater velocity, than before, or in an equal velocity before this added Blood. If either this greater quantity of Blood in its natural velocity; but especially in a stronger determination must put a greater stress on the *Arteries*; and break through, in circumstances into the Guts &c. as has been explain'd.

After the same manner it is with ^{Of women's} women that have their monthly Cour ^{monthly} ^{Courses.} ses suppress'd in the like conditions, or in proportion, as the suppress'd blood departs from the Conditions spoke of before, women have a greater quantity of Blood which fills and stretches the *Arteries* and is determin'd round the Body with a greater Velocity. And tho, naturally, the Vessels of the neck of the womb are those that have the least resistance, as I have prov'd in my *Oeconom. animal.* and also are more apt to be broke through upon a greater quantity or Velocity of the Blood, as is mentioned there: yet, upon a supposition that this periodical evacuation is suppress'd, and there is an accidental faultiness in the Guts, which makes their Vessels less resisting than

than those that are naturally weaker and by their make; therefore, in the time of this accidental Viciousness of the *Arteries* of the Guts, which has been shown before, and the Courses being suppress'd, will this Blood be more apt to fall into the Guts, and produce all these evident effects, which are the signs of the Blood being there, as is said.

Or of any
other natu-
rator Custo-
mary Eva-
cuation.

Any other notable evacuation that happens naturally, or that we commonly provoke by set times of *Blood-
ing, sweating, purging, &c.* being either suppress'd or left off all of a sudden, are very evident, and how they may produce a greater quantity of Blood, and a greater discharge of watry parts of the Blood also, or ev'n Blood it self in the Guts, and the consequences that I have, already, prov'd most necessary to attend them.

24: 4.

But, as to what *Hippocrates* sayes, that a *Dysentery*, if it is from *Atra Bilis*, is mortal; is almost evident for *atra bilis* not taken, at large, for *Melancholia*; but signifying a real darkness of the Gall, as is most genuine, is but a Scurvy symptom: for the Blackness of the Gall, as was said before, is from the thickness of the Gall

Gall; and that from its want of serum, or of any thing else that is suppos'd to make the Gall fluxil. Wherefore, if the Gall is, not only dark, but very thick when a *Dysenteria* begins, and is the Cause of it, it shows a vast wast and decay of the Liquors of the whole Body. But with all this decay the Blackness of the Gall gives us the sharpness and acrimony of the Gall; whereby it not only stimulates, makes a more violent contraction of the Guts, and a Looseness; but, also, such wounds in the Guts, by which the Blood, in substance is transmitted, as in the case of a *Dysentery*. And, therefore, it is evident, that when there is so great a destruction of all the liquors, that at the first beginning of the disease, there is *Atta Bilis*, and that so sharp as to terebrate the Blood vessels, and to make such wounds that the Blood is transmitted, in substance; that we can have but small hopes to Correct and amend this wast, and this sharpness which occasioned the Disease. So that Black Gall being the most evident cause of a *Dysenteria*, is a most unpromising and a mortal sign. This Aphorism has been most terribly wrested, both by the Friends and Enemies of *Hippocrates*; *Galen*, and

and others have brought it to serve their several purposes ; but all of'em do acknowledge, that it must not signifie *Melancholia*, as I supposed : and *Mich. Aloisius*, with the rest who pretend to Laugh at, and to expose the Aphorisms of the great Physician, have shown a vast deal of Ignorance even in point of Experiment, when they have been about their main end. But neither the faults of his Friends, nor the malice of his Enemies are at all any part of my present considerations ; and I am satisfied to have given a sense that is most conform to Experience and the Maxims of this most rigorous and most exact observer ; and which is of very great use, on this occasion.

Coat præ
not.

Hippocrates says, also, that Vomiting of Gall or of stuff fill'd with Gall is an ill sign. For such an abundance as to Vomit it, especially for any time, shows a vast thinness of the Blood, and how easily it is rarify'd, and may have a greater determination, with all the consequences that have been, already, prov'd to follow upon Blood in that condition. But, at a time when the Blood can put so great a force upon the tenderest arteries, if there is also a greater quan-

quantity of bile, and of bile that can stimulate, provoke Vomiting, and perhaps break into the Blood Vessels, by its sharpness. And because, both this condition of the Blood, and the quantity of Gall in these Vomitings of Bile can affect so wonderfully, as we have seen; besides other accidents that cannot be consider'd, at present. 'Tis manifest, that *Bilous Vomitings*, so as to occasion a *Dysentery*, is a very powerful and suspected cause.

Thus having proved how all these appearances, that naked observation did inform us of their *preceding* a *Dysentery*, can make a greater Fluxility of the Excrements, or a greater contraction of the *Musculous Fibres* of the Guts, or both; and every one or all of 'em with Blood. Our next consideration, as before when we treated of the *Diarrhea*, &c. is to find if all those *Symptoms* that come along with it may be produc'd by them, as in the former case.

The *Symptom* first markt among those that attend a *Dysentery*, is a Gripping of the Guts; which evidently, must be produc'd by almost every one of the preceding appearances,

Appearances along with a *Dysentery*.

*Gripping of
the Guts.*

I just now explain'd. For in a Gripping of the Guts there is a pain; and we can find our Guts drawn together, But because pain is a solution of continuity, or a greater *excursus*, from the contact of the Parts of the Vessels where the Pain is, and this may be done by a small Body, determin'd with force, that makes this solution of continuity, or by parts that are stimulating: But it being, also, evident from what has been said before, about the *Symptoms* that precede this Disease, that there are a great abundance of such stimulating causes, and this greater contraction being their necessary Effect; it is plain; that in this case, there must be frequently such violent Contractions in the Guts, and pain; or, there must be Gripping.

*Skins among the
frequent
Stools.*

'Tis by these stimulating Parts, that a greater contraction of the Guts is occasioned, and therefore a frequent going to stool, as before; but if these parts are either so very sharp, or are more constantly apply'd, or in a greater quantity; they must destroy, not only, the *mucus* that covers the Intestins, but the membranes of them also. Now, whether this

sti-

stimulating Liquor or Body is so in a greater degree, in a greater quantity, or more constantly apply'd, or some or all of 'em together; 'tis certain, that it operates powerfully; for it brings *Blood*, or it does even corrode the *Blood vessels* themselves, in their whole substance and, therefore, it is manifest, that tho' it is of a force inferior to that, it may destroy the *Coats* of the *Intestins*, and they being voided in the *Stools*; they will make those *stigmata* and *Skins* that are observed among the frequent *Stools*.

And if this stimulating substance as it passes out of the *Stomach*, as part of it may be bred there, does affect its *fibres*, it will make a *Nausea*; but if more forcibly, it will make a more violent contraction from the *Pylorus* towards the *Oesophagus*, or will provoke *Vomiting*; as 'thas been observ'd.

Vomiting

The *Stools* are often found to be *Black*; which may be because of that *Atra Bilis*, as was said. Tho' *Blood*, also, that is forc'd out of its *Vessels* in a greater quantity, and remains, for some time, in the *Guts*, before it is discharged with the *Stools*, will

The Stools Black.

corrupt and turn black, as we see Blood does in the same degree of warmth out of the Body: and therefore it is evident, how the Stools in a *Dysentery* may be black, with the affection of any other Liquor of our Body, or the addition of *Vitriolin* substances, which are not in the least under our consideration; where all these appearances are produc'd by the actions of the Liquors of our Body.

Blood all
through the
Stools.

But when the stimulating Body works more powerfully than by bringing off small Scales and Skins off the Guts, which fill the Stools, as before; and even breaks into the Blood-vessels themselves. But wounds made on the Blood vessels, especially on the Arteries of the Guts, will make an Evacuation of Blood into the Guts, in a quantity conform to the wounds and the Vessels thus wounded, their bigness, number, and the greatness of the wounds: And because these wounds are made by a *Stimulus* that passes all along the Intestins. it may make wounds in various Parts of them, and Blood let out of many Vessels of the Guts, will fill the Excrements of all these Parts with

with Blood : so that when these Stools are cast forth ; they are stain'd every where, and indifferently with Blood. This equal and universal mixture of Blood with the Stools might be if there was but a discharge of Blood, from one section of an intestine, in any quantity where fluid excrements are capable to receive the Blood, do pass. By the by : this always and necessarily distinguishes a voiding of Blood in a *Dysentery*, and in the inward piles, where the discharge of Blood being from a loose Vessel in the end of the *Rectum* or its *Sphincter*, does always come first ; and the Substance of the Stools is not mark'd with Blood ; otherwise than in case of a *Dysentery*.

After this manner, by the different. *They have*
 changes that happen to a quantity of *Corrupted*
 Blood thus dislogg'd on the Guts, there *smell*
 may be occasion'd that corrupted
 smell that we find from among the
 Stools. Or, those corroded musculous
 fibres of the Guts, by the stimulating
 substance, may and must give an affe-
 ction as in an ulcer, and make *pus* ; which
 matter being of different Substances
 and conditions may give that corrup-
 ted smell ; as matter, often does, more
 evidently in other parts of our Body. *pus among*
the Stools.

And because, *pus* is nothing else than the *Lympha* of the blood subsisting and differently agitated and perspir'd; it is certain, that the *Lympha* thus subsisting, or some of the capillaries being broke upon, as before, must have their liquors thus perspir'd in a place of warmth; as is necessary to make *pus*: as I have fully prov'd in another place, where I give the theory of *pus*, and a method of making most of the sorts artificially. But *pus* being thus bred, and having nothing to keep it from falling into the Intestins, It must be discharged there and cast forth among the Stools.

A Fever

• A *Fever* is a greater Velocity of the Blood with Heat. Now besides the many ways that it may be produc'd, as explain'd before; it is plain, that in a condition of the Blood, where it is rarify'd and violently determin'd round the Body, so as to be able to break through capillary and less resisting arteries, that there must also be a fever, as it is just now describ'd.

An High Urin

But in a greater quantity of good Blood, or when the Blood is rarify'd with Hot air, hot liquors, &c. that are the preceding appearances in this Distemper; and that it can be determin'd with greater force, the perspi-

spiration is in a greater abundance; and at this time, a greater secretion of *serum* in the Guts. But the Colour of the water being to the proportion of its fluid and solid parts, and there being a greater discharge of its fluid parts, on this occasion, there must be, proportionably, a greater share of those that are solid; or the water must be higher, as is constantly observ'd.

After the same manner, there being a greater quantity of Blood, or that is made greater by Rarefaction. *And asbor-
nels of
Breath.* This great abundance of Blood, must proportionably fill the Vessels of the whole Body; and especially those of the Brain and Lungs, because of the softness of their substance: the Lungs being nothing else than a great congeries of Blood and Air Vessels, sustain'd and invested with a number of membranes.

But a greater quantity of Blood than is ordinary in the Lungs, must distend them prodigiously, and make them less yielding to the Air that is forc'd in at the time of Inspiration: And because of the quantity of Air then received, is the order of Respiration, and a smaller quantity of Air being only admitted when the Lungs are so filled with Blood, our Respira-

tion is with more difficulty and more frequently; or we have a *shortness* of *Breath*.

*The succeeding
Symptoms.*

*A mighty
decay of
Strength.*

Thus having found the necessity of these appearances that attend a *Dysenteria*; and that a *Dysenteria* it self must needs follow upon those things that did precede it: We must now discover what these necessary consequences are, when a *Dysenteria* has continu'd, for some time, with any Person.

The most necessary, and the most universal appearance that can succeed a *Dysenteria*, after any standing, is a decay of Strength, and of the muscular parts of our *Body*: because our strength is that power whereby we move our selves, carry weights, or whereby we are able to Exercise; and all these being immediatly the Action of our muscles, by contracting themselves, and being maintain'd in that posture in opposition to other natural and necessary impediments; and all this done by an influx of Spirits into the *Villi* of the muscles so contracted, and their being determin'd in a greater quantity and a sutable force. But great discharges being made out of the *Blood*, and of *Blood* it

it self, while the *Dysentery* has lasted, there are but few Spirits separated from the *Blood*, few in it, and those but weakly determin'd, and consequently, being disabled in those actions that are the Rule of our strength, and that by the continuing of a *Dysenteria*, for a longer time: therefore, &c. And because the plumpness, and fulness of muscles proceeds from the quantity of liquors that fill their Vessels, and a great evacuation being made of these liquors in time of a *Dysenteria*; and when a *Dysenteria* has continued for some time, there is not only a *Decay* of strength, but of the musculous parts of our *Body* also.

Drought.

But while our bodies are draining off all their juices by stool, there is but a small secretion of watry parts in any other places of our *Body*: especially, after the *Dysenteria* has run on for some time; and because of this unequal separation of *Lympha*, particularly, about the mouth, we are a dry, have a thirst, and desire to drink; wherefore a *Dysenteria* of a longer duration will cause a *Drought*. Moreover, this *Dysenteria* it self is, most frequently, occasioned by such things that encrease the *Blood* and its Velocity,
or

that rarify it and make it move quicker: but by all these there is a greater warmth, a greater destroying of watry parts that are separated about the Mouth in a smaller quantity. Wherefore, in time of a *Dysenteria*, and after it has lasted any time, the Sick person must have a troublesome Drought.

Aph. 26
S. 4

Hippocrates says, that if those who are ill of a *Dysenteria* void a substance like *Caruncles*, it is a mortal Sign. These *velut. Caruncula* being more muscular than the *Strigmata* spoke of before; and these *Strigmata* denoting a greater stimulating for the cause of the *Dysenteria*, whereby small pieces of the membrane of the Guts is covered and discharged with the Stools: but these *caruncles* being greater and thicker pieces from the Intestins than these Scales; it is evident, that both the cause of the *Dysenteria* is greater, and that the Guts are hardly in a condition to be retrieved when these *caruncles* are excluded; and consequently, they are a very fatal and an ill Sign.

3. sect. 9

Hippocrates, also, informs us in his aphorisms, that a *Loathing at our meat* is a very ill sign, when any One is ill of a *Dy-*

Dysenteria ; and 'tis the worse when there is a Fever along with it. For an aversion to Meat is the last degree of a loss of appetite ; and whether our having an appetite does proceed from a slight affection of the Stomach, by a digesting Liquor, or from a mutual contact of the inward Surfaces of the Stomach it self ; it is certain, that a *Loathing* of Meat is a very ill sign : For, it either denotes a vast expence of Spirits, whereby the motion of the Stomach is destroy'd, an inability in the Stomach to be contracted, or that it is absolutely deprived of its digesting Liquor. But says the Aphorism, things are worse, if there is a Fever ; because, in this affection, it is a *Symptom* or a necessary consequence of an inflammation, or of a Gangrene, which is certain Death ; and therefore a terrible ill sign indeed.

And because, in a longer continuance of this Disease there is a greater derivation of Blood, to the Intestines, and a greater *Stimulus*, and still a greater derivation, because of the stimulating Parts : and the Guts being more contracted, and their Vessels are fuller of Blood ; the Guts and their Vessels are distended to a greater

And inflammation in the Guts.

ter pitch; and their Blood-vessels being fuller of Blood, and distended, they look red, or are said to be inflamed: and therefore in the progress of this Disease, there may be an inflammation of the Guts.

*They are
Schirrous.*

Now this derived Blood and other Liquors, must either subsist and gather to a greater quantity, with Corruption, or not; if the first, according to the colour and nature of the Humours thus subsisting, and the parts where they subsist, there are obstructions and Tumours of different sorts; and among others, if the part thus obstructed is hard without any great change of colour, it is said to be a *Schirrus*, and a multitude of such tumours, upon any part, that are small, make us say that part is *Schirrous*: wherefore, in the duration of this Disease the Guts may be *Schirrous*.

Ulcerous.

But in time of this obstruction and subsistence of Liquors, if the Parts of the Blood or other subsisting Liquors are fermented, and beget a motion among themselves in these obstructed Parts, both by their warmth and that of other adjacent Parts; and in this fermentation there is a separation of the *Lympha* of the Blood

Blood where it may subsist and coagulate, and according to the laws of the coagulation of *Lympha*, in our Body, there will be *Pus*: and because of an appearing of *Pus* in any part of our Body, that part is said to have an Ulcer: wherefore in the longer standing of a *Dysentery* there may be Ulcers in the Guts, or the Guts may be said to be *Ulcerous*.

But the Blood subsisting in the Blood-vessels of the Guts, being altogether obstructed, or very near it, and very much drain'd of its *Serum*, and does want Spirits or being less Fluid; it does not ferment, has not its parts agitated, nor separates its *Lympha* under any form, but remaining in appearance Blood without motion, and yet a life, a warmth in the neighbouring parts by their Liquors still moving; it corrupts like Blood let out of the Body and put in such a warmth; and Blood thus subsisting, not only compresses the Nerves of that part, and hinders the derivation of Spirits; but, also, turns black: but because of the blackness and the want of sense in any part; it is said to be Gangren'd; and therefore, it is manifest, that after a *Dysentery*

There is a
Gangrene.

ha,

has lasted, for some time, that there may be a Gangrene in the Guts.

And Death.

Now, in this loss of *Blood*, *Lympha*, *Spirits*, and when there is no supply because of a lost appetite and a desperate digestion, *Death* must needs take place; but it being brought along in the order I just now explain'd, of an Inflammation that makes a Gangrene, I shall rather chuse to show its necessity from that particular. And, first, by this subsisting of *Blood* in the Arteries of the Guts, the *Blood* is not propell'd by the branches, that are nearer the Heart, and so on to the *Aorta* itself and in that point of it where it has its Division into the *Cerebral* and *Epigastrick*. And if this great hinderance, by an immoveable substance, is carried on by Degrees; without any other consideration, it will, in this order, make all the *Blood*, from the first stop, subsist in the whole series of Arteries till it comes to the assigned point; and from that must succeed the choaking up of the *Blood* in the *Aorta*, and next in the left ventricle it self; by which there will be no distribution of *Blood* round the Body, which is *Death*. Moreover, tho' there is not such a total

tal obstruction in the direct passages, as I just now alledg'd; yet there being an Obex that cannot be remov'd, in time of a Gangrene. But this Gangrene happening, only, in some one part of the Guts, and tho' the circulation is not directly through the process of that obstructed Artery, as before, but by some small branches that are contiguous, by which there may be some return by their continu'd Veins: It is evident, that, by the force of the circulating Blood, some of the grosser parts of Blood, or of matter, may be carried out of the Vessels where there is not an absolute Stagnation, and so into the Mass of the circulating Blood; and by this mixture of *pus*, matter, or grosser Blood, there is made a fever in the manner I have elsewhere explain'd. Wherefore it is manifest, that a Fever in any Person sick of a *Dysentery*, in this condition, must bring on *Death*. But if both these powers are suppos'd to work in some proportion, it is evident; that a Gangrene, or the matter of it, or both in their proportion may cause *Death*; as we frequently observe.

Thus having gone through the
Symp-

Symptoms that succeed a *Dysentery* after its remaining on a Person for any time, and in that order they appear either when a cure is neglected, or cannot be obtain'd. The next *Phænomena*, are of those that follow upon its being stopt, in a wrong and improper time : And these, according to the observation of Physicians, and particularly of *Galen* and *Holerius* are *Mania*, an *Apoplexy*, *Plurifies*, *Spitting of Blood*, and a *Dropfie*.

*Symptoms
from a Dy-
sentry im-
properly
cur'd.*

For this greater quantity of rari-
fy'd, and of the best *Blood* continu-
ing its circulation with a great deal
of force, without any regularity, and
yet not breaking over its banks that
being hindered in the way of curing,
upon supposition, it must create al-
most a constant action without sleep
and with a great deal of Vigour, and
an uninterrupted perspiration, be-
cause it is good *Blood* ; it must also
produce a *Mania*, as has been obser-
ved: Since a *Mania* is a *Delirium*
without a Fever, attended with
Boldness, *Fury*, &c. proceeding from
the Mobility of the small Parts of the
Blood, from whence is that great
force of the Spirits and their con-
stant derivation.

Mania.

But if this greater quantity of
Blood

Blood is determin'd with a force that does not break through the tender Arteries, or that is not so rapidly determin'd: But, even, this its quantity does hinder its *impetus*, in a certain manner; it will subsist; and there will come more blood, to a Section of any Vessel in a certain time than passes it; and if this subsistence is in the Arteries of the Brain, and *medulla Spinalis*, the Arteries of the Brain and *medulla Spinalis*, must be fill'd and distended to a great degree, and not easily restor'd to their natural tone and state after their alternate *diastole*: but because of an *exensus* of the sides of the Arteries in those parts, the substance of the Brain, and *medulla Spinalis*, and every thing else that goes to their make, or run through their substance, is compress'd; and by this compression are hindered the separation and derivation of other liquors through their proper Vessels; and because in the *medulla spinalis* and Brain is the Original of all the nerves, or the channel of the Spirits, and the derivation of their Liquors being interrupted, there must be an universal deprivation of sense and motion, which were perform'd by the

L free

free derivation of these Spirits; and this universal want of sense and motion being nothing else than an Apoplexy; 'tis evident, that by an untimely stopping of a *Dysenteria* an Apoplexy may be produce'd; as it has sometimes been observed.

A Pleurisy. Yet if this subsistency and unequal protrusion of Blood happens, by any natural or casual defect of other Arteries, to stop or to have a less free motion in other parts; It will produce affections in a proportionable degree as before, and more to the nature of the part where it thus subsists: but if this interrupted derivation of Blood happens to be in the side, whether that be in the muscles, as the *Inter-costales, serrati, &c.* or the inward investing membrane, they call, the *Pleura*, or *Both*: now because of this subsistence, and the fulness of these Vessels, there is pain, and both because of this pain and the fulness there is a greater incapacity in these muscles to be contracted, and because of the *Alternate* contraction of those muscles is the business of Respiration mightily perform'd. Wherefore, in the subsistence of Blood in the *Arteries* of any side there is a pain and a difficulty of Re-

Respiration; which are a Pleurisy itself; and therefore it is manifest, how a wrong cur'd *Dysenteria* may bring on a Pleurisy, as said.

But if this greater abundance of *A spitting* Blood, and that is rarify'd by a warm *of Blood* Air, strong drink, &c. has a greater velocity by its separating a sufficient quantity of Spirits in the Brain, and are freely deriv'd into the muscles: 'tis evident, that this great quantity of Blood cannot be contain'd in tender Vessels, but will break through some weak Arteries; and if the Vessels that are weakest and most prest are in the throat &c. that Blood which forcibly breaks through will, by the Natural *visus* of the Anima, be brought into the Mouth, and fall or be spit out; and so an irregular or an untimely stoppage of a *Dysenteria*, will occasion a spitting of Blood.

But if this Blood does break into the *A Vomiting* Stomach by forcing the Arteries of *of Blood.* that part: 'tis certain, that the quantity of the Blood, and the stimulating that comes by it, especially when it begins to corrupt, will provoke vomiting: and because in the action of Vomiting the contents of the Stomach are cast forth in the time of Vomiting,

also, there shall be brought up an abundance of Blood, so that it is plain, how an untimely stopping a *Dysenteria* may make a *Vomiting* of Blood.

A Dropsie

After this manner, by a proportionable and a proper subsistence of Blood, there may be a *Dropsie*. But, if the unreasonable Stoppage has been, after the *Dysenteria* has run on for a very long time: this *Dropsie* may be occasion'd in the way explained, already, in the case of a *Diarrhea*.

What a Dysenteria is.

By this time, 'tis evident from all these affections of a *Dysenteria* thus shown, what a *Dysenteria* is, viz. that it is an Assemblage of these Symptoms that have *preceded* it, come *along* with it, and that did *succeed* it; and that it is nothing else than a frequent going to Stool, with Blood mixt in with the Excrements; proceeding from some One, or all of the mentioned causes.

The Method of Cure.

Thus having shown the Nature of this disease; our next attempt must be for its Cure; and this I shall perform in the Method already proposed, *b. c.* I shall lay down the maxims and observations about such things that have been found, in the ages of *Physick*, most certainly to contribute to the

the Cure of this disease: and by accounting for their necessary Operation in this particular, it will be evident to any one, how they may be made use of to the best advantage; and how any mischief, that is said to come by that particular way of curing, may be avoided.

Wherefore, in pursuing this Method; *Hippocrates*, besides as I noted before from the 13. aph. sect. 6. Says, that *We ought to drain off this Humour, by giving a Vomit.* ὅτι πρὸς
διωξ.

Purging is also commended by most Authors.

Trallian. Aet. &c. are for bleeding: tho' there be not much mention made of it by *Galen*, the *Arabians*, and other Physicians.

Gal. Oribas. Aet. Vander Heyden. Sydenh. &c. commend the *clysteres macri*, or clysters made of such things that are easily saturated with such things they meet with in the Guts

Astringent Med'cins are, also, much recommended.

Diuretical Med'cins have been found to be of great benefit.

And, sometimes, *Diaphoretical* Med'cins too.

Jacchin. commends sitting to the Navel,

Navel, in a Bath, and gives a form for one, in that place. But many more Authors, as *Avicenn. Job. Anglic. Savonarol. &c.* speak of Baths of warm water only.

7 epid.

The Use of women has been found to be good, and many have advis'd it, upon the recommendation of *Hipp.*

Vomiting

And, first, as to Vomiting, which I have spoke to so fully, when I explain'd the maxims for Curing the *Diarrhea*; all that I have said in that place must be applied here, so far as the *Diarrhea* and *Dysentery* can admit of common ways of Curing. But more particularly, at this time, it is certain, that a Vomit does fully evacuate that Stimulating Stuff that may be contained in the Stomach; and that not only irritates, but makes those small wounds in the Intestins that transmit the Blood.

Moreover, Vomiting as I said before, can make the Blood perspirable; and by this greater perspiration, there are such discharges out of the mass of Blood, that may sufficiently lessen its quantity and determination; and consequently, prevent that Irruption of Blood into the Guts that makes a *Dysentery*; Since that is done by its quantity and quick motion. Wherefore

fore a *vomit* that does nothing but this, or a vomit in its proper condition, is an useful Cure for a *Dysentery*.

Purging med'cins, also, that do *Purging*. not irritate may easily carry off a quantity of that Stimulating stuff that is lodg'd in the Guts and makes the Looseness; and by piercing the Blood-vessels, let out the Blood: and therefore, in that case, purging med'cins may be found helpful in the Cure of a *Dysenteria*.

Bleeding, too, has been found to *Bleeding* be of great use in this Disease; and every one is agreed, that it lessens the quantity, at least, of so much as is drawn off at that time; and by lessening its quantity, only, there is not made so great violence on the Vessels, and the Blood is not so apt to break through. Moreover, in lessening the quantity of Blood, there may be also lessened a quantity of Spirits; and by a smaller quantity of Spirits being in the Blood, the Blood will be less rarefied; and consequently its rarefying force being taken off, it is not so apt to break through its Vessels. Again, the quantity of Spirits not being so great, they cannot be so easily separated,

and in so great a quantity in their proper places, for the contraction of Muscles, and the contraction of the Heart being with lesser force, the Blood will be less forcibly determin'd; and the Blood being sent round with a lesser *Impetus*, it is also less able to break through its Vessels: And therefore, Bleeding lessening the real quantity of the Blood, and its accidental quantity, by its being rarefy'd, and its *Impetus* also; every one whereof give that force to the Blood whereby it breaks through the Arteries; and, upon this occasion, it breaks into the Guts: It is manifest, that Bleeding must be of excellent use in the cure of a *Dysentery*, according to the observation of Ancient and Modern Physicians, and in all reason. But if we add to all these, that, by Bleeding, other secretions may be begun and continu'd, we shall find still more helps by other Evacuations, and those that are lasting. Wherefore Bleeding, in the conditions here exprest, must be among the best ways of curing a *Dysentery*.

Clysters
macri.

Clysters, also, that are capable to be Saturated with other substances; when they are injected they may dis-

dissolve and intimately mix in themselves, or carry off in their common Flood such stimulating Bodies that are in their way, and did make to the discharge, and did wound the Blood-vessels, wherefore, those *Clysters* being properly injected, may be of great use in the cure of a *Dysentery*; but especially since these stimulating Parts for the ejection of Stools, is more particularly in the *Rectum*, where those *Clysters* have their full force: Or if it is carried on from the rest, and stimulating parts are brought along; yet they must be weaker for the mentioned reasons: and, therefore, they must be still more useful, and still more if they are properly helpt, at the same time.

Besides what I have formerly said, *Astringents* about the action of *Astringents*, it is manifest, that they may be very profitable helps in a *Dysentery*, when well used; for by thickening the Liquors and hindering their discharge from the Blood, the *Looseness* is lesser. Moreover; *Astringents* can calm the Blood by lessening its Volum, and making its substance more compact; for, by condensing the Blood,
its

its rarefaction is evidently destroyed; and the Blood not being rarefy'd, and its bulk possessing lesser space, it can also separate fewer Spirits, and therefore have a lesser velocity, a lesser capacity to break over its Channels, and a lesser power at this time to be forc'd into the Guts. Wherefore *Astringents* properly applyed, will also cure a *Dysentery* as is observed.

*Diuretical
Medicins.*

'Tis certain, that *Diuretical Medicins*; or those *Med'cins* that cause a Man to make more Water than he does at that time, may be good helps in a *Dysentery*: For the Water, we make, has its fluid part from the *Lympha* of the Blood; and the greater the quantity of water is, the greater is the discharge of *Lympha*: But this greater Evacuation of *Lympha* from the Blood, must have, proportionably, a lesser discharge elsewhere, as I said in speaking of this thing in case of a *Diarrhaa*; but also their greater discharge of *Lympha* out of the Blood, will bring the Blood to a lesser Volume, and it will have a lesser *Impetus* as I just now explained it, and by its possessing a lesser space, and its being less forcibly determin'd, it is not so capable

to

to break through its Vessels to make a
Dysentery.

But the greatest Evacuation of *Lympha*, that can be, is by the pores: and consequently those Med'cins that make the discharge of *Lympha* by the pores, must also produce all the mentioned effects in a more notable manner: But Diaphoretical Med'cins are these Med'cins, that make the greatest discharge of *Lympha* by the pores: 'Tis therefore the Diaphoretical Med'cins that can produce these notable effects, and that only when they prove Diaphoretical, as has been observed. But if they do not make us sweat, the other actions of these Med'cins will take place; which may be pernicious.

Wherefore, also, *Hippocrat.* *7 ac-*
chin. &c. advice to provoke sweat in
a Bath of warm-water: For in those
Baths the Blood and Pores may be
seasonably disposed for a freer perspi-
ration; and sweating, or a greater
perspiration happening, all the men-
tioned effects must follow, that I
have already shown; and being in a
Bath of warm-water, or without hot
Med'cins that rarify the Blood; and
that, without sweating, give a greater

Diaphore-
ticks.

Bathing.

ter determination, and may force it out of the Vessels. It is manifest, that sweating in a Bath, or by things that can give no lasting Velocity to the Blood, may not only be very good, but infinitely better than any other way of sweating. The same is to be said of Bathing any of the extremities, by holding the Legs or Arms in warm water, and must especially have their effect, in that proportion that perspiration is made there, and in any other part of the Body.

7 epid.
758. No.
15. Linden.

As to what *Hippocrates* says to the *Scortatio turpis*, and that it is an excellent cure for a *Dysenteria*: For, besides what I said of it in relation to the *Diarrhea*, it is certain, that by much using of Women we must suffer great losses of Seed; by which there is a great loss of Spirits: And because the quantity of Spirits in the Blood is the Fluxility of Blood, and its easier rarification. Now a great discharge of Spirits being made in Copulation, the Blood is not so Fluxil, nor can it be so easily rarify'd; but not distending the arteries, it does not put so great Violence upon them, and even those that are broke through can more easily go together. More-
over

over by the quantity of Spirits is the Heart's contraction, and the more frequently, or with the greater force, it is contracted, is the *Impetus* and velocity of the Blood: but a great number of those Spirits that might have separated and sent to the Heart being lost in Coition, it is, also certain, that the Heart's contraction will be weaker, and the *Impetus* of the Blood and its Velocity lesser: but because of its greater *Impetus* and Velocity are these wounds, and transmission of Blood. Wherefore when they are lesser, they can make no wounds, nor hinder those that are made to be united; and all this being done by the *Scortatio turpis*, this use of women will cure the disease, as *Hippocrates* has observed.

And thus having found the general *The Cure.* maxims that plainly signifie the intentions Physicians have, when they Cure this Disease. The next thing I shall do, is, to give an account of those med'cins that they have, sometimes, employed for attaining those Ends.

The

The Medicins.

AND thus having found the general Maxims, that plainly signify the Intentions Physicians have, when they cure this Disease. The next thing I can do is, to give an account of those Med'cins that they have, sometimes, employ'd in attaining those ends.

First, *Hippocrates* frequently gave *Hellebor*, to bring about his design of Vomiting: and tho' this is a churlish Med'cin, and we be supplied with many far better; yet he, even, employed this for the great benefit he found in that way. *Galen*, *Amatus*, *Lusitanns*, and Physicians of all Ages, have commended that Method. *Ludovic. Mercat.* l. 3. c. 10. where he, recommending Bleeding, speaks also of Purging and Vomiting; and says, that he has observed very many cur'd by the last.

Angelus Sala prescribes this Vomit.
 R^x sal. vitriol. 3j. Syrup. cydon and
 aq. beton. ana 3j. aq. cinamon. 3x. M.
 And *River*, in the Third cent. of his
 Observations, gives us an account in
 the

the 9. Obs. that a Young Man who was ill of a *Dysentery*, and was sent into an Hospital for his cure, took 3j. sal. vitriol. dissolv'd in water, by the prescription of his Physician, by which he Vomited up an abundance of bilous stuff and did recover ; upon this view it is, that, about 15 Years ago, *Helvetius* brought in the *Ipecacuanha* into *France*, which Vomits the most easily of any thing we take, and cures the Disease, when that Method is of any use : and that so conspicuously, that having better success in the cure of that Disease than other Physicians, his Prince did not only distinguish him, by his favour, but rewarded him also very sufficiently for so great an help : and its much to be lamented, that it did not prove near so sure a cure in his Navy, or Army, as it had done about *Paris*; for which reason the Apothecaries had, afterwards, the selling of the King's Magazin.

The Purges that have been the most frequent, in all Ages, are of *Pale-roses*, *Myrabolans*, *Tamarinds*; tho' *Forest.* has been no friend to the last. *Rhubarb*, also, has been most universally received and great and hot disputes

putes, as generally among Physicians, have been raised about, whether it is better toasted or untoasted. *Matthi-
elus* particularly, in his Apology against *Amat. Lusitan.* stands up mightily for the toasting of it; even when it is to be a Purge.

Meehoasana is also very much commended as a purge in this Disease; only *Crato.* in his *consil.* 59 advises us not to use it too long.

And *Diascorides* gives *Agarick* in a *Dysentery*; which ought to be given with a great deal of caution. Out of these variously combined, they make others more mixt to serve the same end: and of those I shall add a form or two.

℞ Tamarind. ʒ ss. mirob. citrin. ʒij. Coq. s. a. in s. q. aq. hord. & plantagin. Colaturæ ʒvjjj. affund. rhabarb. ʒj. stewt simul per noctem in infusion. ac liquori colato mane add. Syrup. rosar. solutiv. ʒj. M.

℞ radic. rhabarb. pulverat. ʒ ss. pulp. tamarind. q. s. ut f. bol.

To this may be added a sort of Bolus, that some Practitioners do as loudly commend, as the French do their *Ipecacuanha*; that is a bol. of corrosive Mercury and Turpentin, some-

sometimes they use common præcipitat, though, at other times, the
 7 d.

Now as to the *Clysteres macri*; many of them may be comprehended under the *lenientes* of the Ancients, and so we may be provided with many forms, through all the ages of Physick: though they are more frequently mixt with things that are supposed to be anodyne and may give ease; as.

℞ decoct. hord. ℥j. sacchar. rubr.
 3j. M. f. clyisma.

Amatus Lusitan. in cent. 2. curat. 44. says, that the following *Clyster* is very often sufficient to cure a *Dysentery*, of itself, by washing the Guts of the sharp bile and *mucus*; and it is this.

℞ aq. hord. ℥j. vitell. ovor. No. 11. sacchar. Thom. 3j. f. enema.

There might a great abundance of these *Clysters* be markt here, but that it is too tedious to transcribe forms, which are to be found in every Author. I shall only add in this place, the use of Whey, and of Whey-Clysters, which have been so much extoll'd in this last age; because they only produce their effects in this way.

Vander Heyden, the City Physician in *Ghent* was the Man that first brought this custom of Whey, and Whey-clysters in vogue; insomuch that there was much of it made for that end in *Ghent*, *Antwerp*, and *Brussels*; tho' he commends it only when there is Gripping with the *Dysentery*. He gave a sort of an account of it in French, in 1641. or thereabouts, and in another Book in Latin, which was, also, printed in *London* in 1653.

Dr. Sydenham, also, follows a Method of this sort, with great success, as he tells us, pag. 191. *prax.* of the Edition of 1685. and that was by drinking plentifully of cold Whey, and giving it in *Clysters* a little warm; but without Sugar or any thing else, and he observed constantly, that after the fourth *Clyster*, the Blood always vanish'd, and putting them to bed, they fell a sweating plentifully, the whey getting into the Blood as he supposes: giving them nothing to drink of all that time but new Milk. If, by chance, they relapsed, then this Method was to be gone through a second time. He tells us, that *Dr. Butler*, who went with *Mr. Howard*

to

to *Tituan*, cured *Dysenteries* there, both of the Envoy's Retinue, and among the *Moors*, after the same Method, without any knowledge of either of them, practising that way: tho' it may be thought, that this accident might be owing to *Vander Heyden's* Book, which was the new book of their time.

I know that thin Water-gruel, has been used very successfully that way: but there never happens any sweating; at least not so constantly.

Astringent Med'cins, having been the most universal helps at all times, are brought down to us in great abundance. The very naming of all I know, should be a Catalogue of almost a sheet of paper, and too many to be named here: Wherefore, I shall only mark some few, which may be always in our Memory, upon occasions; and this Book may not want for any thing to make it useful and compleat.

The first of these are the *Tormentil-roots*, which have been highly esteemed of by very many. *Plantain-roots*, the great *Comfrey-roots*; the roots of *Water-lillies*, *Sorrel*, *Mallow*, common *Dropwort*; *Pæony*;
M 2 which

which *Galen* 6. de simp. med. facult. commends extremely for this purpose.

The Leaves of Plantain, according to *Dioscorid.* lib. 2. cap. 73. Knot-grass, Cad-weed: the leaves of Willow-herb, which *Dioscorid.* commends extremely; if its juice or a decoction made of it is given by way of a *Clyster*; the Leaves of Oak, Sanicle, Golden Rod, common Winter green, common creeping Mouse ear, Agrimony, Tway-blade, Mountain Crowfoot, Cranes-bill, &c.

Quinces, Medlars, with which *Forestinus* says, lib. 22. obs. 1. he has cured *Dysenteries*, after all other remedies have been tried to no purpose. Cornels are also useful, Sorbes, Sloes,

Frank-incense, Mastick, Acorns, Nutmegs, Armenian Bole, Earth of *Lemnos*, Blood-stone, Sapphire, Harts-horn, Croc. Magist. & Tinct. Smarad. &c.

Out of these, and the other Medicines fully described among Authors, are made the compositions that are so much commended, and which experience, and time have fully confirmed; whereof, also, I shall add a few.

Osw. Croll. Basil. Chym. R^x succin sanguin. dracon. lap. hæmatit. corall rub. sem. portulac. plantagin. rad. Tormentill. terr. sigillat. ana ʒjj. fl. balaut. ʒj. nuc. moschat. N. jv. cinam.

ʒ ss.

℥ ss. croc. mast. Talc. calcinat. matr.
perl. calcinat. off. human. calcinat.
ana ℥j. f. pulv. subtiliss.

Oribas. de loc. affect. curat. l. 4. c.
88. ad *Dysentericos & Caliacos*, says,
that all sorts of *Loosenesses* may be cu-
red, by boiling an Egg in Vinegar
and eating of it.

℞ Trochisc. de terr. sigillat. de ca-
rab. de spod. ana ℥ij. gran. myrt. se-
min. acetos. ana ℥ ss. cum syr. cydon.
f. pilul.

℞ conf. rosar. ℥j. ss. citr. ℥j. tor-
mentill. cort. citr. condit. ana ℥ ss.
margarit. præp. corall. rub. ppti. ana
℥j. smaragd. ppti. ℥ ss. sem. acetos.
℥ ss. bol. Armen. terr. sigillat. CC. uñ.
ana ℥ij. cum Syr. granator. f. electuar.

There may be, also, prepared *E-
mulsions, Syrups, distilled Waters, extracts,
Lozenges, Draughts, &c.* which I
forbear to name.

As to *Diureticks*, in general, *Celsus*
gives us this rule, that they are only
useful to those who have easily found
their effects: but that they may be
very Hurtful, if they do not prove
Diureticks indeed, and occasion us
to make more Water.

Of *Diureticks* there are many sorts;
forms whereof are to be found in

great abundance among all Authors, which may be given as described along with the most proper of the Medicines already mentioned, or combined with them, as they can admit.

But for the sweating-medicines Howsoever promising that accident of having a sweat may be ; yet I think all that must precede it, but especially if they do not sweat, are most dangerous in case of a *Dysenteria* so that it is more to be advised, not to attempt this method in the present case.

As for Baths, and any sweating that may come that way, it is a great deal more safe. *Jachinus* prepares the Bath already mentioned in this way.

R Tenera germina quercus, baccae cupressi virides, nuces pineas virides vel pini Folia & Corticem. Coquantur in aqua ad infusionem.

And after this manner may be made Baths of all or any of the *Roots, Leaves, Flowers, Seeds, Barks, Berries, &c.* already mentioned.

I have not mentioned my own Electuary in any of these Classes because it does not, properly, belong

to any one of them; but produces its effects, in *Diarrh.* and *Dysenteries* with that certainty that Jesuits powder cures Agues; and only giving it after the manner that I ordered it to be taken, in the Directions drawn up about it, for the use of it in his Majesty's Navy: And I may say, that among Thousands that have taken of it; I could never learn of Twenty People, that had taken two Doses of it, and not well, and not three who have taken above the last Number.

Thus having gone through the *Theory* and Practice of a *Dysentery*, with the greatest exactness I am capable of; and, without vanity, with more than ever I found before; I shall in the next place, give some Three or Four Histories of sick People, that I have cur'd about this Town, and on Shoar; leaving the shoals of sick, that have been cur'd at Sea, out of the number, since I will be tried by nearer witnesses.

In 1692 or 1693; I do not rightly mind, Mr. Burnet, now Master of the Free-School in *Stockwell*; who had been ill of many Years of a *Dysentery*, and had tried several Physicians,

Hist. 1.

cians, and many Methods, but all to no purpose; and growing daily weaker, and weaker; I was desired by Dr. Straban, to order something for him. Accordingly, finding that all Methods of *Astringents* had been tried to no purpose, I resolv'd to go Dr. Sydenham's way, with the whey-Clysters: which was talked about, and some old Physicians, and Men of Learning, blam'd me for endeavouring to cure a *Looseness* with a *Clyster*. But the *Clysters* he took four in Number; and when he had cast forth the last, he was put to bed, and drank of new Milk, and sweat abundantly. The Blood did not appear after the first *Clyster*; and after he began to sweat a bed, he had not a stool for Twenty four Hours; but continu'd to drink the Milk for four or five Days, as the mentioned Doctor does advise.

He was very lean and weak: his Stools were full of Blood, and he had most prodigious Gripes, and was Feverish. But with this Method, and in so short a time, did all his illness vanish; tho' I left him to recover his strength

by kitchen-physick and good nursing. Yet, I own this an happy opportunity I had to come acquainted with one of so great modesty, and so excellent a Schollar.

Capt. *Braxton*, of Col. *Gibson's* Regiment, was taken with a *Dysentery* upon his leaving *Newfoundland*, or in his passage home-ward; but it kept him all along; so that he went into *Plymouth*, which was the first Seaport he could conveniently get on Shear at, and took such advice, as the Physicians of that place gave him: but finding no cure, he came to *London*; and lodging in *Westminster*, he had Dr. *Lister* and some other Physicians, who treated him with the *Ipicaeoana*, and the best of other methods that they could think of. At last, after six weeks, or two months illness I was called, and because I was to give him my Electuary, his other Physicians left him in my hands. The Patient, I found, had gone through much Physick in that time, and the Apothecary had some reason to be offended, that his gain was going, and the sick Person was like to recover; his bloody stools continued,

Hist. 2.

sinned, and he generally had Twenty in a nights time ; his belly was swoln and very hard ; he had no stomach to his Meat, he had a shortness of Breath, a great Droughth ; he was Feverish and could not sleep with the Gripes and going to Stool ; and his Stools were mixt in with slime and Skins, as well as Blood.

I discharg'd him of all his former Med'cins, except the Decoct. alb. which I continued for his ordinary drink : and happening to see him in a Morning, I ordered him ℥j. of rhubarb. and ℥ss. of cinamon. to be taken immediately. He took it, and when I saw him in the Evening ; his stools were not more for the rhubarb. nor less Bloody, tho' his gripes were not quite so Violent and his belly kept swoln. That evening he took ℥j. of my *Antidysenteriacal*. Electuary about bed time.

Next morning, with a sad tone, he told me that he had more Stools that Night than in any one Night before ; but not one streak of Blood ; his belly was fallen, he had no Droughth, no troublesome heat nor Gripes, and about morning his stools began to have a consistence. All that day he did nothing, but drank decoct. alb.
when

when he was a dry, and at five a Clock that evening, I gave him a Bolus of the Electuary of $\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{I}$. and 3 ss. about nine: he slept well that Night, he had no pain, and only one stool towards morning of an excellent consistence and of a good colour; and in the afternoon, an Hour or two after dinner, he had another; but likewise natural, and the day after when I saw him, he had a good night, and was very well, but very weak and very lean. I ordered him some little thing to bring him to his Stomach, which did very well, and he was abroad in six or seven days after I first saw him, and never had more of the distemper, to this day.

In *August* 1698. being at *Epsbam*, I was call'd to Mrs. Cryer, who had come from *Barbados* to be cur'd of a *Dysentery*; and after she had been physick'd for a long time in the City for her illness; at last, they sent her to *Epsbam* to drink the waters, which did so disagree with her, that she was left to die. Mr. *Livingston*, the Apothecary in that place; but who has since left it to take care of his making the *sal. Cathart. amar.* inform'd her of my being in *Epsbam*. Wherefore
bo.

Hist. 3.

between hope and despair, I was sent for; and indeed I found her in a most deplorable condition. *She was as thin as a skeleton; she had no Stomach; she was full of pains and gripes, she had a vast shortness of Breath, and so weak, that she could not turn her self in the bed; she was feverish, her stools were full of Blood, slime, and were frothy, she was become very hysterical.*

I told her that I had the good fortune to cure that disease, for the most part; and I seldom or never fail'd in it: but I thought it next impossible for her ever to recover any strength or any degree of breath again. So to work I went about it, and ordered her that evening this Clyster & decoct commun & Carminativ. \mathfrak{z} x. f. *enema*: and after she had gone to stool, and the Clyster was all come off she was to take \mathfrak{z} jj. of my electuary about bed time, for indeed she was always a bed. Her drink was decoct alb. But besides those Med'cins, she was to take of Hysterical Medicins as there was occasion: wherefore I ordered this julep for her.

\mathfrak{R} aq. ulmar. pulv. Ceras. nigror. a \mathfrak{z} jj. brion. composit \mathfrak{z} j. fs. Reg. Croc. castor. sp. salarm. ana. gut. xx. syrup. de
ros.

ros. sicc. ʒj. F. julap in *fatiscentiis Usur-*
pandum.

Next morning I saw her, and her Stools were neither so many, nor was there any Blood in them: Wherefore I desir'd her to continue to drink of the decoct alb and to use her other Med'cins as I had already ordered, and she should have another bolus in the evening; which I left her, and of the former quantity.

The day after she was very well of her *Dysenteria*; she had but one Stool in Four and Twenty Hours; but still continued to be very weak and hysterical: she could take little or no nourishment. Her stools being well, she only continued to drink of the decoct alb for her looseness keeping off for three or four days, I kept her to hysterical and resumptive Med'cins, by which she pick'd up a little: but about the end of the Month, I was sent for in the Night to see her die; and indeed she had most violent hysterical fits, out of one into another. But we got her out; and after that she pick'd up a little: and I left the place and her free of her *Dysentery*, to mend on good broths and nourishing meat. About

a quarter of a year after that, I saw her in *London* in good health.

Hist. 4.

At the time I left Mrs. *Cryer* at *Epsbam*, I was sent for, by the command of her Royal Highness the Princess, to one of her poor servants of the Skillery; one *Lloyd*; so far does her care watch in her family, and her concern for the meanest servants. She had been ill of a *Dysentery* from the *Christmas* time of 1697. to the beginning of *September* 1698. under the care of Dr. *Gibbons*: she was miserably wasted, her stools were bloody, and not fewer than twenty in a day, and notwithstanding of her Looseness, she was *Hydropical* from the beginning of *May* 1698. she had a great drought and a vast shortness of Breath: her stools were frothy and like lees of wine, and her water but little and very red.

I told her and the People that came in great abundance to hear what sentence she was to receive, that her Looseness and *Dysentery* might be cur'd: but considering her *Dropfie* grew upon her, even in time of this vast Looseness, and the Winter coming on, and she in the Winter of her age, that it was impossible for her to live long. Howsoever, she was desirous to be rid
of

of the *Dysentery*, come after what would; for says she, I wonder I have liv'd so long in the condition I have been, and it is what I expect every night to die.

Wherefore I order'd her some rhubarb as before, and in the evening a bol. of ʒj. of my electuary, and gr. viij. sal. succin. I order'd her also some anti-asthmatical Cordials and next morning I found her much better, and she had a good night. I gave her, in this method, some three bol. and she was well of her *Dysentery*. She continu'd to drink of the decoct. alb. for a day or two more. Then I put her upon a method for her *Dropsie*; and tho' it did not grow upon her, yet I could never get her to mend, nor to come to eat almost of any thing: At last, after a deal of pains that way; she liv'd till about the *Christmas* or *New-years-day* next: and except that her legs were very swoln, no other troublesome Symptoms for her *Dropsie*, and was never troubled with her *Loosene's* till the night before she died.

Gamaliel Tompkins, a Joiner in *Berry street* in *St. James*, complain'd to me of his being ill of a *Dysentery* last *July* 1700: he was troubled with it some six or seven days before I saw him,

Hist. 30

him, and was, become very thin; he had some fifty stools in a day, and those slimy, bilious, frothy and full of Blood; he had a great droughth, and was *Feverish*.

I ordered him that morning to be purg'd with ℥j. of the best Indian Rhubarb and ℥ss. of cinamon; and in the evening going to bed he took ʒj. of my electuary. His drink was decoct. alb.

Next day, he had not so many stools, nor so Bloody; but still above thirty in a natural day. I ordered him to continue to the decoct. alb. and to abstain from Eating Flesh Meat, mutton, which I find disposes people of that sickness to go oftner to stool, and in the evening to take ʒj. of it at five and as much at nine.

The day after I found he had some rest, and not so many stools as formerly, and no blood in them at all; he continu'd to his former course of decoct. alb. and the bolus as before, and in that Night he was well of his Distemper. The man was very poor and not able to undergo a suitable course of kitchen physick, as he ought to have done after so great an illness, for besides what I formerly related

his anus and its sphincter was so relax'd that he could not draw it together at his desire, and when he would put it up with his hand, it kept quite open. I desired him to give himself some rest and quiet, and to drink of no drink for a week but the white drink. He kept well for a month; but returning too soon to his labour, he overwrought himself, and got a *diarrhea*, in which he had some ten stools a day. I purged him once more, and gave him a small dose of my *Antidysenterical* Electuary; by which he recovered; but to keep him from such a relapse, I order'd him a strengthening Stomach-Tincture with Wine, and I have heard nothing of him since, tho' he recovers his flesh but slowly.

I could add more as palpable facts to those I have related; besides fifties at a time from Ship board; and Certificates of Regiments and Ship Companies that have manifestly been preserv'd this way. But this is not to my purpose, when I am explaining the Cure of this Disease from its nature, and do only add an instance or two to confirm the Theory.

I might have, also, supposed Problems about this Disease in sundry

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cases;

Why I do
not add
more Cases

cases, and of people being Sick after such and such a manner, or in such Countries, and applying the forts of med'cins to determin the visible event, as I did in the continu'd *fevers* in the *West Indies*. But since those things would run out this Book to as greata length as it is now come to, they may prove a second part, as I shall see occasion: when I shall also determin the question of the Ancients, about *Milk* and *Steel* in the cure of *Dysenteries*; and I shall add to them a particular disquisition about the *Ipicacoanna* and my *Electuary*. Tho' a great part of all those things may be sufficiently known by what I have already said.

F I N I S.

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The end.